"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; moderate southeast to south winds, becoming variable on Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,464. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO TEST NEW YORK'S PULSE

Trip to Buffalo, Leaders Believe, Will Show the Wilson Strength.

SEE NO TURN TO HUGHES

Republican Statements of Stemming the Tide Are Purely for Political Purposes, Democrats Say.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 29.—With Election Day only nine days off, President Wilson will round out his campaign this week with three speeches. Two of them will be in New York—at Buffalo on Nov. 1 and in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2. The President's personal share in the fight will end next Saturday with a final speech at Shadow Lawn. The day will be made much of by the Democrats, and Mr. Wilson's speech is expected to furnish a fitting climax to the campaign. The President will probably pay particular attention to New Jersey, his home State, in this address.

Arrangements have been made for the President to receive full election returns at Shadow Lawn. While he was not made his plans public, it is expected that he will receive the returns surrounded only by members of his family. Secretary Tumulty and other White House officials will get the news at the executive offices in Asbury Park.

Mr. Wilson probably will return to Washington within two or three days after the election.

The Democratic leaders are looking forward with unusual interest to the President's Buffalo trip as an index to the feeling toward him throughout the State. They have received only most glowing accounts of the national campaign through up-State New York, and they expect big receptions at the towns in which Mr. Wilson stops on his way from Buffalo to New York on Thursday morning.

Buffalo, regarded a few weeks ago as a stronghold of Republican sentiment, is believed by the President's advisers to have taken a strong turn in his direction. They are confident that it now only needs the stimulus of his visit to put the Republicans thoroughly on the defensive.

As to New York City, there is no longer the slightest doubt here about Tammany's whole-hearted support. Any question about the genuineness of Tammany's enthusiasm was answered by the thousands of organization men who poured into the grounds of Shadow Lawn yesterday. The Tammany leaders not only demonstrated their loyalty to the satisfaction of the friends of the Administration by their presence in such large numbers, but many of them took the opportunity to give their personal assurance that New York City would roll up an old-time majority for the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic leaders here are at a loss to account for the reports that have been coming from Republican headquarters during the past week purporting to show that the Democratic "tide," acknowledged a week ago, has been stemmed and that things are now swinging in the opposite direction. They assert that there has not been the least abatement in the growth of Democratic sentiment and that Republican statements to the contrary are made without real basis and purely for political purposes.

The reports that have been received during the last few days from all over the Middle West and from New York have been as rosy as the most ardent partisan could desire. On the basis of the telegrams, letters and confidential reports which have continued to pour in from campaign workers, the more optimistic Democrats here are satisfied with nothing but predictions of a landslide. The more conservative, however, realizing the handicap with which the party started, are inclined to discount these reports somewhat as colored by an excess of enthusiasm.

None of the President's advisers here, however, now doubts his election by a satisfactory margin. The only difference between them lies in the estimate of his majority. They say that he had excellent practical grounds for his confident declaration yesterday that "the tide began before anybody knew anything about it and there has been no recession at any time." The polls in this morning's papers tended further to confirm their optimism.

Augustus Thomas will take dinner with the President tomorrow night. Afterward he will address a political rally at the Broadway Theatre in Long Branch, and it is possible that the President may attend the meeting. Mr. Wilson spent today resting for the strenuous week to come.

The President will receive tomorrow a delegation consisting of President Watson and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture.

PARIS RUSH FOR WAR LOAN.

Tellers Run Out of Certificates to Give the Subscribers.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The closing day for subscriptions to the second war loan, notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable weather conditions prevailing, brought out such numbers of subscribers in Paris, particularly in quarters occupied by the laboring class, that many loan tellers at the Post Offices and private institutions receiving subscriptions ran out of certificates and were obliged to resort to improvised receipts for the money offered.

An estimate of the total subscriptions will be possible for several days. The only indications of the result are found in the largely increased receipts of gold at the Bank of France and in the greater number of individual subscriptions received at the bank and other institutions as compared with the first loan.

The Bank of France received 82,000,000 francs in gold in the three weeks ended Oct. 26, as against average receipts of 6,000,000 francs a week.

The Minister of Finance, in an official statement issued this evening, says concerning the loan:

"The general result of the loan will not be known before the end of the week. In fact, by reason of the great number of subscriptions being received at the last hour, the Minister of Finance has accorded the General Treasurer a delay of several days to complete the subscriptions received in the departments.

"From information thus far received it is believed the number and importance of the subscriptions will demonstrate once again the confidence of the country and its decision to spare no effort for the defense."

HEARS BRITAIN HAS A 40,000 TON WARSHIP

Is Now Under Construction, Sea Power Is Informed, With 18-Inch Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Sea Power, the organ of the Navy League of the United States, will make the statement editorially in its issue of this week that "it is hardly to be doubted that Great Britain is preparing a surprise for the world in the way of a battleship bigger and better than any existing type."

This opinion is based on information received from abroad. The Navy Department, according to Sea Power, is said to have received rumors that Great Britain is building one or more battleships of 40,000 tons' displacement.

"It is reported," says Sea Power, "that Great Britain is installing eighteen-inch guns on her latest type of battleship. We are informed also that a reliable observer, recently returned from England, saw under construction there a battleship (or battle cruiser?) larger than anything building or contemplated elsewhere, so far as he knew, but it was fenced in and he could learn very little about it.

"The Navy Department, it is said, has received rumors that Great Britain is building one or more battleships of 40,000 tons' displacement. It is believed that, if this be true, these vessels will probably carry batteries of ten eighteen-inch guns.

"For the United States, just entering upon a period of naval expansion, this news is of extreme importance. While it is too late to modify the designs of those ships of our program which are to be laid down almost immediately, the designs of the remaining ships contemplated, but not yet appropriated for, including six battleships and two battle-cruisers, should be such as to make them superior to anything building or contemplated abroad.

"The General Board is said to be considering the characteristics of these contemplated battleships and that probably vessels of about 38,000 tons, mounting twelve 16-inch guns, would be favored. Since the last preceding design calls for ships of 32,000 tons, carrying only eight 16-inch guns, the projected ships would be 50 per cent. stronger in battery power, a very satisfactory increase and a cause for congratulation were it not for these rumors from abroad of bigger and probably more powerful ships."

Sea Power then asks why the United States should not build the limit at once.

"It is only necessary," it says, "to recall here that the limit in size, for the American Navy, is that imposed by the limiting dimensions of the Panama Canal locks; that such a vessel would be of about 60,000 tons displacement; that she could carry a large battery of 20-inch guns; that she could be given very superior armor protection; that maximum protection against torpedo attack could be provided; and that she could have nearly the speed of a battle cruiser.

"In all probability, we could bring to a conclusion, for a time at least, the mad race for naval armament if we boldly decided to create the limit, so far as we can realize it, in all types of naval craft and equipment."

LETTER OF 2200 B. C. READ AT THE U. OF P.

Sumerian Scholar Opens and Translates Order for Flour in Ancient Babylon.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A letter written 2,200 years before Christ and never delivered has just been opened and read here.

Dr. Stephen Langdon, formerly of Oxford University, just appointed curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum, opened the letter with a mallet, for it was sealed in a clay envelope and written in archaic Sumerian. Translated with great difficulty, the letter proved to be a haughty order from the writer to a subordinate concerning a deal in flour.

Dr. Langdon is one of the few very great Sumerian scholars in the world. His appointment was the result of the war, which so lessened the number of students at Oxford as to eliminate his classes.

Text books used at the great college at the Temple of Nippur many, many thousand years ago have been put on exhibition at the museum. Dr. Langdon has just finished translating them. Among them is an exercise book used by some small boy. It is filled with exercises in syllables—Ba, Bi, Be, Da, Di, De, and so on. On the other side of the tablet is a spelling lesson with some mistakes rubbed out in the soft clay by the boy's thumb. The thumb marks are as definite as though they had just been made.

Among the volumes is an interesting botanical treatise on the cultivation of the date palm. There are also law books written in Sumerian and in Babylonian, a legal lexicon.

Dr. Langdon will make a catalogue of Sumerian and Babylonian tablets in the Museum.

HOME RULE NOW IS REDMOND'S PLEA

Irish Leader Says Britain Would Thus Allay People's Suspicion.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Speaking at Sligo today, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, urged the immediate putting into effect of home rule for Ireland.

"The present state of Ireland," said Mr. Redmond, "is a serious menace to the British Empire to a victorious ending of the war. Ireland's suspicion of British statesmen and their promises should be met with trust and home rule put immediately into operation. This would do more to help the successful ending of the war than the alliance of half a dozen neutrals. Ireland is suffering from a brainstorm. A gust of passion has swept the country and a period of calm is necessary to restore a rational and sane view of the causes and the consequences of the tragedy through which Ireland has just passed.

"Common sense is rapidly reasserting itself and the passion is subsiding. Ireland has come to believe that she must not sacrifice the fruits of forty years of patient labor in a moment of anger and disappointment."

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today. —Advt.

HUGHES OUTLINES WHAT HE STANDS FOR

Statement of "My Conception of the Presidency" Issued by Republican Candidate.

A FIRM FOREIGN POLICY

A Tariff That Will Protect Labor, Strict but Just Oversight of Business, Permanent Prosperity.

The Republican National Committee made public last night a statement from Charles E. Hughes, which was described as a summing up by the Presidential candidate of what he considered the principal issues of the campaign. The statement follows:

MY CONCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

By Charles E. Hughes.

On the eve of Election Day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as President.

No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present, but one whose conception of the President's duty rests upon fundamental principles can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

A man charged with the duty of reaching a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following that path which sound judgment and clear vision open up step by step. I can show the road I expect to travel

I propose, first of all, to start right. The President is primarily an executive. It is his supreme duty to attend to the business of the nation, to safeguard its interests, to anticipate its needs, to enforce its laws.

First of All, a Superior Cabinet.

The first act of a President who takes this view of his duties is to call about him the ablest Cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

My conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the Government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation.

In the two departments of government most closely touching our foreign relations—the Department of State and the Department of the Navy—he chose men whom he knew to be wholly unequal to their duties. Administrative obligation was subordinated to political exigency. I can assure the country that any Administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative ground with the ablest Cabinet the country can supply.

Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we start right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like breaks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the President's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own Government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

Tariff to Protect Labor.

There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American workingmen were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself and the men who are to be my colleagues.

In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present Administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the Government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the Democratic party.

I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American workingman and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries with special favors to none.

Government and Business.

Finally it is to be remembered that every European government is putting itself behind its industries; organizing them, encouraging them and suggesting economies. When the commercial struggle begins anew, the industries of every European country will go into the world markets backed by the effective cooperation and intelligent oversight of their government.

Our national policy requires that gov-

Continued on Page 8.

Boelke, Destroyer of 40 Allied Aeroplanes Killed in Collision in an Air Battle

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, in the course of an air fight on Saturday, came into collision with another aeroplane and was killed, according to a Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam. His machine landed within the German lines. On Friday Captain Boelke shot down his fortieth aeroplane.

A Paris newspaper on Oct. 18 reported that Boelke had been severely wounded by a shell from a French anti-aircraft gun. Since then, however, his name has been mentioned in the German official statements, and on Oct. 23 he was credited with having brought down his thirty-eighth aeroplane.

Captain Boelke was the most spectacular figure among all the thousands of aviators flying at the front in Europe. He seemed to bear a charmed life, and as recently as September it was reported that he had escaped almost certain death five different times when his aeroplanes were practically shot from under him.

In the early part of June, when he was credited with having brought down eighteen enemy aeroplanes, it was reported that he had been killed in an air battle with Roger Ribiers, a French aviator, over the Verdun battlefield. This report was corrected a few days later by Victor Chapman, the New York aviator who recently lost his life while flying with the Franco-American Flying Corps. Chapman wrote a letter in which he said:

"Last Saturday I had the narrowest escape to date. Coming home late from a reconnoissance alone, I was attacked from behind by a Fokker swooping from a great height. This, I think, was Boelke, as that is his invariable method of attack. A regular hail of bullets all around the machine riddled it. The controls were so damaged that only by holding them by the hand was I able to make a landing. I was lucky to get off with a slight scalp wound, insufficient to cause me to leave the front."

Sergeant Chapman, who was the first American aviator to die for France, was shot dead in a battle with two German Aviatiks over Verdun on June 24.

From the report of the manner of Boelke's death, it is likely that he was repeating the tactics described by Chapman in an attempt to destroy an enemy aeroplane, into which he crashed. This is a most unusual accident, only one other of a similar nature having been reported since the beginning of the war.

Boelke started in the Imperial Flying Corps as an observer, later becoming a pilot. His steady eye, sure nerves, and courage soon sent him to the fighting detachment of his service, where his duties were to meet and fight off the French and English battleplanes and reconnoissance machines. In this he was more successful than any other aviator. He always flew alone, managing his machine and its gun by himself.

Boelke was a native of Dessau, and took up aviation in peace times as a sport. When he was called out by the war, he entered the flying service.

ARREDONDO DISOWNS CABRERA CHARGE

Mexican Diplomat Repudiates Statement About American Aid of Villa.

FRICTION STILL POSSIBLE

Carranza's Reported Criticism of United States May Cause Official Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Evidence was plentiful in Washington today that most of those concerned feared a serious diplomatic disagreement between the United States and Mexican Governments as a result of the statement given out yesterday by the Mexican News Bureau, quoting Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican Commission at Atlantic City, as charging that this Government was unneutral in permitting arms and ammunition to be sent from this country to the Villista bandits in Mexico.

The denial of responsibility for the statement, issued in New York by Mr. Cabrera, apparently did not meet the situation, because his statement corresponded so closely in some aspects to an interview with First Chief Carranza telegraphed from Mexico City and printed in American newspapers this morning, and the suspicion exists that the statement attributed to Mr. Cabrera, in spite of his denial, correctly represents the views of the Mexican Government.

The grave aspects of the situation were modified somewhat late tonight when, after conferences with some of his associates, Ambassador Designate Arredondo repudiated the statement attributed to Mr. Cabrera, and said he would go to the State Department tomorrow so to inform Mr. Lansing. On the view taken by the United States Government of the statement given out in the name of Mr. Cabrera may depend the continuance of the negotiations at Atlantic City for an adjustment.

Consternation at Embassy.

The appearance of the Cabrera statement caused consternation at the Embassy. Mr. Arredondo promptly had a conference with Mr. Cabrera over the long-distance telephone. Later he explained that the Mexican News Bureau had prepared and issued without authority the statement as a result of remarks made by Cabrera on Friday to a representative of the bureau. He said Cabrera made no unpleasant references to the American Government, and, moreover, was not expecting his remarks to be quoted.

"They were speaking," said the Ambassador, "about the situation in general, and especially in Chihuahua, as to how Villa had been able to cause such alarm. Mr. Cabrera said, not for publication and without expectation that his remarks would be used:

"The American Government could help us by increasing its vigilance to prevent ammunition from getting into the hands of Villa and by expelling from the United States a great number of Mexican refugees who are very well known as enemies of the de facto Government in Mexico. This the American Government could do strictly within the province of American neutrality laws."

Further than these remarks, it was stated, there was no reference in any part of Mr. Cabrera's conversation to the United States Government or its officers.

"The public should be warned," Mr. Arredondo added, "that many false statements have appeared and will continue to be published in the United States by enemies of the de facto Government, whose purpose is to bring about intervention in Mexico and armed conflict between Mexico and the United States."

How the statement originated was the subject of much speculation and apparently narrowed down to a question of veracity between Mr. Cabrera and the member of the News Bureau staff who gave it to the press. The bureau, set up some time ago, with G. F. Weeks, formerly a press censor for the Carranza Government, at Mexico City, at its head, has been regarded as the semi-official mouthpiece of the embassy. The employe who issued yesterday's statement was George F. Edmunds, publicity representative of the embassy until the bureau was organized. Edmunds asserts that the statement was dictated to him at Atlantic City by Cabrera, who authorized him to make it public. Weeks tonight telegraphed Cabrera disclaiming responsibility for the action.

General Carranza's Charge.

In the interview attributed to General Carranza the First Chief was quoted as saying that the Villista movement in Chihuahua had been able to continue "on account of the facilities the enemies of the Government have acquired in the United States to foment and aid the movement."

Agents of the Carranza Government in Washington today sent a telegram

Continued on Page 18.

CARLSTROM FLIGHT SET FOR TOMORROW

Bad Weather Along Route to New York Prevents Start Today.

HALF-HOUR TRIAL SUNDAY

Aviator and Constructor Satisfied That the Machine Is in Excellent Trim.

Good Flying Weather Tuesday

[Weather Bureau Prediction.]

Northern Illinois, Tuesday fair; northern Indiana, fair; Ohio, fair; southern New York, probably fair; New Jersey, probably fair; southern New York, probably fair.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Victor Carlstrom will make his non-stop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday. The plan to start at daybreak tomorrow, which Carlstrom entertained until late this afternoon, was finally abandoned on account of unfavorable weather conditions which the aviator seemed likely to meet in the Eastern States.

Rain was falling this morning when Carlstrom went out to the army aviation field at Ashburn to make a practice flight with his Curtiss biplane, and for a time it looked as if the weather would be too bad even for trial flights. The rain ceased toward noon, however, and he was able to fly late in the day. But the Weather Bureau reported that while the storm which passed over Chicago this morning was headed toward the St. Lawrence and hence would pass north of Carlstrom's course without interfering with him, there was a storm moving up over the Southern States which would probably cross his path as he was flying over southern New York. So the aviator finally decided to stay on the safe side and to postpone his flight for another twenty-four hours.

It will be impossible for Carlstrom to announce definitely the date he will make the attempt on any given morning until about 9 o'clock of the night before. The latest Weather Bureau reports are made up between 6 and 8:30, and not until Carlstrom has studied them and made calculations as to the weather that he would probably encounter can he say with certainty that he will make the attempt. Even then, in the nine hours that will elapse before his start, there is room for a change of weather in Chicago, which may make another postponement necessary. But the aviator is eager to get off at the first possible date, and if it is impossible to make the attempt on Tuesday he will be deeply disappointed.

When Carlstrom announced his decision late this evening officials of the Chicago Telephone Company promptly notified all the offices along his line of flight that the trip would not take place in the morning. Each office is sending out observers to points of vantage, where they will sweep the skies with high-powered glasses, and it was realized that a considerable hardship would be imposed if any of the scouts were compelled to go out on a false report.

Flew with Tank Half Full.

Charles B. Kirkham of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, who supervised the construction of the motor of Carlstrom's machine, arrived in Chicago this morning and went to the field with the aviator. During the morning drizzle they looked over the machine, and later considerable time was spent in tuning up the motor. Carlstrom finally got off the ground about the middle of the afternoon and flew for perhaps half an hour, with the gasoline tank half full. This made a difference of something like 700 pounds in the weight of the machine, and he was preparing to ascend a second time with a full load when heavy banks of clouds swept up from the west, blotting out the sun, and made it too dark for convenience. Tomorrow he expects to make a flight of at least three hours with a full load, and to bring out under the strain of this test any weaknesses that may be latent in the aeroplane.

But he does not expect to find any. Both Carlstrom and Kirkham, after looking over the motor and the rest of the aeroplane, were of the opinion that, as far as could be seen, it was in ex-

Continued on Page 7.

BACK-STAIRS GOSSIP, SAYS BRECKINRIDGE

Declares Man Who Quoted Him on Lusitania "Postscript" Is a Scoundrel.

BAILEY STICKS TO IT

But Burleson and Houston Join Other Cabinet Members in Denying Lodge Charges.

Henry Breckinridge, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Lindley M. Garrison, has replied to Senator Lodge's charge concerning President Wilson's first Lusitania note.

Senator Lodge at Boston on Saturday night read a letter from Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College, purporting to give the substance of a conversation with Mr. Breckinridge, in which the latter said President Wilson wrote a postscript to the note, informing the German Government not to put too serious an interpretation on the words "omit no word or act," and that thereupon two or three members of the Cabinet had threatened to resign, and the proposed postscript was withdrawn.

Mr. Breckinridge was asked about the charge of Senator Lodge, and sent the following reply:

San Mateo, Cal., Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your telegram of Oct. 28. Any one who quoted me to Senator Lodge as reported in your telegram of Oct. 28 is a scoundrel. No member of President Wilson's Cabinet ever threatened him on any subject. The malice that would seek for partisan advantage to emasculate the potency of one's Government in a vital international affair by the mongering of backstairs gossip is beneath contempt.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

May Say More Later.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Henry Breckinridge, when asked about the postscript to the Lusitania note tonight said:

"I have said all that I intend to say for the present on that subject."

He emphasized "present," intimating that he might have more to say later. He declined to answer further questions.

The San Francisco Examiner received today a telegram from Henry Breckinridge dated San José, stating that he had sent a telegram to Dr. Bailey declaring that "your letter to Grafton Cushing is a jumble of false statements."

Bailey Reiterates Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Charles Hervey Bailey of Tufts Medical School, in a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, said that the story of his conversation with former Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge on the postscript to the Lusitania note, as told by Senator Lodge, was "accurate in every respect."

The Republican State Committee made public a telegram of Mr. Breckinridge to The Philadelphia Public Ledger, in which Dr. Bailey was characterized as "a scoundrel." The statement from the Republican organization said:

"Mr. Bailey replied to The Ledger through the Republican State Committee tonight that the letter he wrote to Grafton D. Cushing and read by Senator Lodge Saturday night, was 'a fair, and not at all exaggerated' story of his conversation with Breckinridge; that he expected there would be denials all around, but that he affirms the truth of his letter."

Later another message on behalf of Dr. Bailey was sent to the newspapers, asserting that Mr. Breckinridge "had made no denial of the most important feature of the letter, which says that President Wilson, without the knowledge of any member of his Cabinet except Secretary Bryan, had added a postscript to the Lusitania note, saying that the German Government was not to put too serious an interpretation to the words 'omit no word or act.'"

The statement made to THE TIMES correspondent by Dr. Bailey follows:

"I have nothing to add to what I said in the letter to Mr. Cushing, except to say that it is a truthful account of the conversation I had with ex-Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge while traveling with him from San Francisco in July.

"I was at the Somerville rally last night, together with Dr. Herman C. Bumpus of Tufts College and heard Senator Lodge read my letter. I approved of its being read, and I was very much pleased with the manner in which Senator Lodge presented the facts, and also with the manner in which it was received.

"Previous to July 15, when I met Mr. Breckinridge on the train from San Francisco, I had never met him. It was a casual train acquaintance, and the information he gave me and which Senator Lodge used in his address last night and the night before, was voluntarily given.

"I was not introduced to Mr. Breckinridge by a mutual friend. We happened to get into conversation on the long journey from San Francisco to Omaha, Neb. I broached the subject of national affairs, and asked him if there was any truth in the statement that Secretary Bryan had informed Ambassador Dumba that the Central Powers need not take the note too seriously. He said it was true, and he of his own accord proceeded to give me the rest of the information that I gave Mr. Cushing in my letter."

Senator Lodge said tonight that if he had anything further to say on the subject he would do so at an address in Fitchburg tomorrow night.

Dr. Bailey is Assistant Professor of Histology at Tufts Medical School, having joined the faculty on Sept. 1. His home is at 835 Broadway, Somerville. He was graduated from Brown in 1903 and received the degree of M. D. at Harvard in 1910. For two years following he was resident pathologist at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and later, for one year, was associated with the Crocker Research Laboratory of Columbia University.

The last two years prior to coming to Tufts he was Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Leland Stanford University.

Garrison Offers No Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, declined tonight to make any comment on the statement of Henry Breckinridge, who resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of War when Mr. Garrison retired, regarding the alleged postscript to the Lusitania note.

Mr. Garrison, who is in Washington on legal business, said that he had nothing to add to what he said last

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GREEK TROOPS TO QUIT THESSALY AND EPIRUS

Athens Government Announces Their Removal to the Southern Peninsula of Peloponnesus.

ATHENS, Oct. 29.—The Greek Government officially made it known today that, following the recent series of visits of the Entente Ministers to the royal palace, King Constantine has spontaneously undertaken further to dispel Entente suspicions of his sincerity by ordering what he had previously refused to grant on the insistence of the French Military Attaché; that is, the transfer of the Third and Fourth Army Corps from Thessaly and the Sixteenth Division from the Epirus to the Peloponnesus, the southern Greek peninsula. In both districts only a force sufficient to maintain order is to be kept. The transfer is to begin on Nov. 3.

The recent report that Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, was to return to Athens from London, where he has been for some time representing the views of the Greek Court, is untrue.

Prince Nicholas, Military Governor of the interior zone, is expected in Athens within a few days.

Epirus for some time has been in possession of the Italian Army based on the Port of Aviona. In Albania, which, after supplanting the Greek authorities as it advanced, is now linked up with the extreme left wing of the Entente front in Macedonia, made up of French regiments.

GERMAN STOKHOD LINE UNDER RUSSIAN ATTACK

Czar's Artillery in Heavy Bombardment with Infantry Clashes on Volhynian Positions.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—During a heavy bombardment which extended along almost the whole length of the line of the Stokhod River in Volhynia the Russians yesterday attacked in the wooded area west of Lutsk, near Szelzov. The attack, according to today's Army Headquarters statement, broke down under the German curtain of fire. The official statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians held almost the entire line of the Stokhod under a lively fire which reached its greatest violence west of Lutsk. A Russian attack launched from the forest district east of Szelzov broke down under our curtain of fire.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The War Office today issued the subjoined bulletin:

Successful reconnoissances have taken place on the River Stavok, a tributary of the Stokhod, (Volhynia,) in the region of the village of Sitvevichi and the village of Rudka-Mirnskia, (nineteen miles east of Kovel,) and also in the region of Belick.

Along the rest of the front artillery duels and hand-grenade fighting is proceeding.

SAYS GERMANY MIGHT HAVE WON IN 60 DAYS

Beresford Asserts That a Naval Dash Would Have Broken Britain's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Admiral Lord Beresford asserts in a letter to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, that if Germany had taken advantage of her opportunity at the outbreak of the European war, the Germans would have entered Paris, compelled peace with France, and reached Petrograd in a short time. "We would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months," says the British Admiral.

Portions of Admiral Beresford's letter are as follows:

"I wish people had listened to me before the war. I think it might have been averted; anyway, we escaped a most appalling danger, as, if the Germans had attacked us first without a declaration of war and sent what they could have sent—140 cruisers and armed merchant ships on to our unprotected trade routes, we would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months; they could have put down a thousand ships in the first week, and if we had had three times the number of dreadnoughts it would have availed us nothing. In pointing this danger out for years I have always told my countrymen, as I have told you, that an empire, like a man, can be killed as easily by cutting an artery as by a stab in the heart.

"I have always thought that the German Emperor could not have been in Berlin at the moment the Junkers had made everything ready for declaring war; if he had been, he would have sent for Tirpitz, and on telling Tirpitz that the British neither would nor could fight, Tirpitz would have replied: 'I have got to think of what they may or may not do. Do not go to war for another three weeks; give me time to get all our cruisers and armed merchantmen on the trade routes; if the British do not fight we can order our vessels home; if the British do fight, we have got them.'

"If the Germans had carried out that plan, they would have got into Paris, compelled peace with France, and then been in St. Petersburg in a short time, and become the dominant power of Europe and the world, possibly for a century."

SALONIKI RECRUITS ON TORPEDOED SHIP

50 Drowned When Torpedo Attacks the Vessel—Norwegian Schooner Set on Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"A German submarine Saturday evening near Piraeus torpedoed the Greek steamer Angheliki, which was taking to Saloniki 350 recruits to the volunteer movement, of whom 50 were drowned."

The Norwegian sailing ship Regina, of Skien, was set on fire by German submarine U-34 while the ship was on her way from Norway to England, and two members of her crew were drowned, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, today. This news was brought to Ymuiden, according to the dispatch, by the Dutch steamer Hector, which arrived at that port with the Captain and ten members of the crew of the Regina on board. These sailors were taken on board the U-34, from which they were transferred to the Hector.

Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Siff of 106 tons gross, and the Russian three-masted schooner Ingersoli of 239 tons have been sunk.

No steamer named Angelike is listed in available shipping records. It seems probable that the volunteers mentioned were recruits for the force being gathered by the provisional Government recently formed in Crete for the furtherance of what is now characterized as an "anti-Bulgarian" movement by the Greek subjects working in co-operation with the Entente Allies.

RUMANIANS TAKE ALPINE CORPS GUNS

Capture Two Complete Batteries South of Vulcan Pass and Use Them on Foe.

GET 900 BAVARIANS, TOO

Teuton Invasion from Red Tower Pass Also Checked, Bucharest War Office Announces.

RUSSIANS BLOCK THE WEDGE

They Win Battle at Junction of Bukowina, Rumania and Transylvania Borders.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Continuing their successes on the Transylvania front the Rumanians and Russians have not only checked the Teuton invasion all along the border, but at some points are rolling it back, notably north of Campulung toward the Red Tower Pass, and south of the Vulcan Pass in the Jiul Valley, where the Rumanians appear to have inflicted another severe defeat on the Bavarian Alpine Corps, capturing an additional ten officers and 250 soldiers, two complete batteries of 105-millimeter mountain howitzers and four machine gun, according to the official statement from Bucharest.

The Russian official report gives the total of prisoners taken in this Jiul Valley engagement as 900 and machine guns as 11. It also says that the great Teuton drive designed to thrust a wedge between the Rumanian and Russian lines where they link up at the junction of the frontiers of Bukowina, Transylvania and Rumania has been halted.

Following is the text of the Rumanian communication:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—At Tulghes and Bicaz there have been artillery bombardments. In the Trotus Valley, the Uzal Valley and on the Vrancea frontier nothing new has developed. In the Buzeu Valley bad weather has prevented operations. At Table Butsi, Bratocea and Predelus the situation is unchanged.

In the Prahova Valley we arrested by our curtain of fire an enemy attack which was advancing through the Clabucetul Baiului, north of Azuga. We have occupied Mount Unghiamare.

In the region of Dragoslavle we repulsed attacks toward our centre and toward our right wing. We have progressed on our left wing.

East of the Alt Valley the enemy is attacking with strong forces. The action is proceeding.

Captured Guns Turned on Foe.

In the Jiul Valley our troops are continuing their offensive and pursuing the enemy, who is retiring in the mountains. We have captured an additional 10 officers and 250 Bavarian soldiers. Reserve Sub-Lieutenant Patrasooiu, with a unit under his command, captured two howitzer batteries of 105-millimeter calibre belonging to the Twenty-first Regiment of Bavarian Artillery. The guns were immediately put into action against the enemy, rendering us great service. In addition we captured four machine guns and many limbers.

In the Orsova region, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked us at Versele, Varitul, and Cocosului, but was repulsed.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

The Russian official report reads:

On the Rumanian front, in Transylvania, the enemy, who had assumed the offensive in the region of Negri, south of Dorna Watra, was repelled by our fire.

In the valley of the River Uz (Uzul Valley) Rumanian troops assumed the offensive and repelled the enemy, capturing ten officers and 900 men. [This presumably was the victory mentioned in the Rumanian official report of Saturday.]

In the Buzeu Valley the Rumanians, as a result of a successful attack, captured Goluto-Gereiuj Mountain.

North of Campulung our allies captured the village of Livechi, taking 300 German prisoners, five machine-guns and two bomb mortars.

In the Alt Valley the Rumanians made an advance of ten versts (6½ miles) to the north of Salatruk.

The enemy, who penetrated with his advance guard to Tirgujului in the Jiul Valley, was defeated by Rumanian troops. Here the Rumanians took 900 Bavarian prisoners, two mountain howitzer batteries and 11 machine-guns.

In Dobrudja there was no change during Oct. 28.

Germans Claim Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-German troops pressing the attack on the Northern Rumanian frontier have made further progress in the region south of Kronstadt and to the southwest in the direction of Campulung, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis, Eastern Transylvania front: There is nothing new to report.

South of Tomoser Pass, Azuga was reached during an attack. In spite of stubborn hostile resistance, progress was made in the direction of Campulung and also further west.

Balkan front, army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

One thousand Rumanians, the first detachment of prisoners made by the Turkish Army in Dobrudja, have arrived in Constantinople, says an Overseas News Agency dispatch from the Turkish capital. Additional Russian and

Rumanian prisoners are due to arrive shortly.

The Turkish newspaper Tasfiri-Ekfiar reports the booty taken in Dobrudja as so great in quantity that it has not yet all been brought in.

VIENNA, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The official statement from Austrian Headquarters, issued today, reads:

Eastern theatre: Army front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of Orsova we made a surprise attack and captured the heights dominating the place. South of the Voerosetturnony-Rothenthurn Pass, north of Campulung and south of Predeal the Austro-Hungarian and German forces gained ground after desperate fighting.

On the Transylvania eastern front nothing occurred.

Bulgar King Denounces Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, a Sofia telegram quotes from the speech from the throne opening the Bulgarian Parliament as follows:

"Rumania, profiting by the embarrassments of Bulgaria, declared war in 1913, invaded in a wicked manner the territory of our kingdom and ravished rich and fertile Dobrudja. On Aug. 27, 1916, she declared war upon the allied monarchy of Austria-Hungary and attacked our Danube towns at the same time and even before war was declared. Her troops indulged in atrocities and she began to extirpate the Bulgarian population from the territory ravished by her.

"This attack forced us to order our army to enter Rumania, repulse the unexpected attack, chastise Rumania for what she had done in 1913 and deliver from bondage our brothers in Dobrudja."

An official report of operations, dated from Sofia on Saturday, reads:

Dobrudja: The pursuit of the enemy continues. The enemy everywhere is retreating toward the bridges and pontoons near Hirsova, Braila, Isakcha, and Tultcha. The bridge near Hirsova has been destroyed.

On the morning of the 26th our advanced detachments reached the Astrove line in the region south of Babadagh.

During the course of the last two days we made more than 800 prisoners and captured seven guns and five ammunition wagons, amounting to a park, and many other wagons.

Along the Danube there has been rifle firing at some places. We occupied one of the islands east of Silistria.

A subsequent bulletin, issued today, follows:

In Dobrudja pursuit of the enemy continues. Five hundred fresh prisoners have been taken and a party of telephone operators belonging to the Fourth Siberian Corp were captured.

FRENCH AND SERBIANS TAKE BULGAR POSITIONS

Republic's Troops Storm Village of Gardilovo and a System of Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—French forces operating on the Monastir section of the Macedonian front have captured the village of Gardilovo and a system of Bulgarian trenches between Kenali and the Cerna, while the Serbians in the bend of that river have wrested some more trenches from their enemies. The official report of the fighting issued today by the Paris War Office says:

On the left bank of the Struma the British repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack in the region north of Ormanli.

In the bend of the Cerna the Serbians made fresh progress. The French, during a brilliant engagement, captured the village of Gardilovo. Further to the left, between Kenali and the Cerna, one of our regiments captured a system of enemy trenches.

On our left wing the artillery struggle continues very active. The fire of our batteries caused the explosion of an ammunition depot near Velushina, north of Klehovo.

The official statement from Serbian Headquarters at Saloniki reads:

Yesterday there was fighting of moderate intensity favorable to us along the whole front. We captured some enemy trenches, one trench mortar and prisoners.

British Army Headquarters issued the following:

On the Doiran front there is nothing to report. On the Struma front a strong hostile patrol was driven back by our advanced troops in the neighborhood of Kalendra.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official bulletin issued by the War Office says:

Macedonian Front—Southeast of Kenali and in the bend of the Cerna hostile attacks failed with sanguinary losses.

SOFIA, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 29.)—Appended is the official report of operations on the Macedonian front, made public today:

Between Lake Presba and the Cerna River there has been lively artillery activity. We repulsed an enemy attack by a counterattack.

Between the Monastir-Florina railway and the Cerna several attacks on the front held by the German troops near the bend of the Cerna failed.

In the Moglenica Valley, west and east of the Vardar, south of Stoyakoyo, and at the foot of Belaschitza there have been artillery actions. On the Struma front there has been considerable activity by reconnoitring detachments.

On the Aegean coast the situation is calm.

KOERBER CABINET FORMED.

New Austrian Premier Submits List to the Emperor.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 29.)—Austria's new Premier, Dr. von Koerber, this afternoon submitted to Emperor Francis Joseph a list of the new Cabinet, the Stuergkh Cabinet having in the course of the day submitted their resignations. Who the members of the new Cabinet will be is still unknown, but the impression is held here that the Ministry will be composed entirely of men acceptable both to Dr. von Koerber and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, with whom Dr. von Koerber consulted yesterday on the subject.

The press is giving the matter considerable attention. The Vienna Tagblatt calls Von Koerber "the right man in the right place," and draws attention to the fact that the relations between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers are excellent and that therefore their cooperation is assured.

The Neue Freie Presse points out Dr. von Koerber's suitability for the position and credits him with knowing every detail of the Administration. It expects him to regulate promptly and efficiently the food problem by showing the initiative needed, and even dictatorship if necessary.

Although Premier von Koerber has not been heard from so far on the question of convening ParHament, it is understood he distinctly favors having the Reichsrat assemble without delay. Many believe that Dr. von Koerber, who is said to be a man of action, will institute radical changes in the governmental departments, while others think it more likely that he, while doubtless aiming at making improvements, will proceed slowly and surely, which is more in keeping with his record. Certain it is, however, that von Koerber's second rise to the Presidency of the Ministry is generally thought to be advantageous to Austria, because he is credited with ability to steer the Ship of State successfully.

Some of the leading editorials in the newspapers leave the impression that relief is felt that a new Premier has taken the place of Count Stuergkh.

FEARS INVASION OF BRITAIN.

Field Marshal French Tells Volunteers They Must Prepare to Meet It.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, addressing the volunteers at Derby today, said that an invasion of the British Isles was not a mere supposition, but a possibility. This they must be prepared to meet.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rumanian situation still remains the centre of interest. In Dobrudja the issue is definitely decided, at least for the time being. All the damage which Mackensen can do in this province has been done. The continued retreat of the Rumanian and Russian forces northward toward the Danube means nothing. It looks well on paper and will probably have a reassuring effect at home, to be able to report that Mackensen is still going ahead and that the Russians and Rumanians are in full retreat. There is, however, no reason why they should not do so.

In the Rumanian campaign, in fact, in the entire Balkan campaign, Dobrudja contains but one thing of the slightest military interest or value. That is the railroad from Constanza to Cernavoda and the bridge at the latter place. This is absolutely all. North of this road, Dobrudja is circumscribed by the Danube, which with its numerous branches, its divisions and its swamps, is with even a secondary defense, almost impassable. Not only this, but as the Rumanians move northward they approach the great Russian bases along the northern bank of the river. Their supply line is therefore continually growing shorter, their measure of ultimate resistance correspondingly greater.

Mackensen did a truly remarkable piece of work when he broke the Rumanian line and seized the railroad. But in doing this he did all of which the situation is capable. The Rumanians have nothing to gain but additions to the casualty list by a continuation of resistance in this section. They are of no more use in Dobrudja. The only way in which they can assist operations now is to offer just sufficient resistance to enable them to remove their artillery and supplies to the north across the river and to fall back as soon and as quickly as these impediments can be removed to safety.

On the map, there is the possibility of the Germans forcing a crossing of the Danube and striking through Bessarabia, destroying the communications of the Russians who are fighting in Galicia and continuing on their way to Odessa. This, however, is a possibility which exists only on a map and not in reality. There are not enough men at the German command for an enterprise of this sort in the first place, and, in the second, their line of supplies, the only one possible, would be so thin, their bases so far away with but the lone thread of a single railway line serving as the connecting link, that such a move would be entirely out of the question.

These arguments are reinforced by the fact that this single line of supply is but fifteen miles from the Rumanian border, parallels the Black Sea and would be in danger of being cut behind any army in the north. The result of this would be inevitable disaster.

It is hardly possible, however, that when Mackensen was sent into Dobrudja to break the Constanza Railroad, the Germans had no idea or plan beyond the subjection of that province. Dobrudja, isolated and alone, is entirely too insignificant in this war for any one to harbor such a conceit. We must look at the fighting here, therefore, merely as a part of a much larger and much more comprehensive scheme. What this scheme was may find its answer in the offensive in Transylvania.

It was a foregone conclusion that if Mackensen was able to reach the railroad, the Russians or the Rumanians would blow up the Cernavoda Bridge. In order to get into Rumania it would therefore be necessary to cross the Danube at some other point. It is more than doubtful whether this was included as part of the German plan. The difficulties which the Danube presents to a successful movement over a pontoon bridge are well known. But with Mackensen firmly established in Dobrudja, it would only be necessary for von Falkenhayn to force his way through as far as the other side of the river to make a junction of the two armies possible.

Once this was done thorough co-operation would be possible, and Rumania would have been cut completely in half. The northern army would then have been turned on and completely defeated. This would be a simple matter, of course. If an army has been cut in half so that communication between the two segments has become impossible, the morale of each has been so shattered that it is defeated before the fight has really begun. The Russian line in Galicia would then be turned in Bukowina, and all that the Russian offensive had accomplished would be set at naught. More than this, the Russians would have to retreat over the entire front at least as far as the Pripet.

There would be no such wide result flowing from the defeat of the army in the south. Wallachia means but little, whether it is in German hands or whether it continues to be held by the Rumanians. The danger is all in the north, where not only Rumania, but also Russia, would be so seriously affected. The situation on the Transylvania front has from the viewpoint of Rumania been alternately discouraging and full of hope. The Germans have been struggling desperately to force their way across the border and down into the plains. But generally they have been held, and in some cases have been thrown back. Along the western border Rumanian self seems to be almost entirely cleared of the invaders. On the northern border the Germans have a foothold in Wallachia, but are apparently held in place.

The great blow on this front is however yet to come. As soon as Mackensen has cleaned up the odds and ends which yet remain in order that his conquest of Dobrudja may be complete, he will have a great many more men than he will need. The Rumanians, deprived of their power to attack on this front by reason of their being unable to cross the river barrier, will offer no menace. He will therefore be free to throw his surplus men into von Falkenhayn's campaign. We will then see a tremendous effort, made with all available resources, to break into Rumania and defeat the Rumanian forces completely and absolutely. It does not seem that there are enough men available for that purpose as matters stand now. The point to realise is that there is strong possibility of these forces being considerably augmented in the not distant future.

Berlin reports a considerable activity of the Russian artillery in the vicinity of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski. This is in no way astonishing. In fact, it was almost certain that a great effort would be made at some point on the line in order that Rumania might be released from the jaws which promise to crush her. Galicia would not have answered the purpose of such an attack. It is too near the seat of the present trouble, so that, in case of defeat, the German forces would be almost as near the vital point of the Rumanian campaign as they are at present.

HARDEN FOR A PLAN TO FIX WAR'S BLAME

Editor of Die Zukunft Approves Viscount Grey's Suggestion for Tribunal.

CALLS PEOPLE GUILTLESS

He Sees Nations as Friends, with Mutual Agreements on Armaments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The whole of the current number of Die Zukunft is occupied by an article written by Maximilian Harden, who entitles it "Preliminary Examination" (Voruntersuchung.) The article was obviously suggested by Viscount Grey's recent speech and its object seems to be to inculcate the idea which Harden has already mooted that Germany stands to gain rather than to lose by inquiring seriously whether the time has not arrived for a change in its war policy and a modification of its war aims.

Harden describes Grey as being bowed and chastened by grief and sorrow, occasioned by the war and says the soul of this man is in mourning and the descent to official language is an unpleasant duty for him. Harden says he can quite understand that the British Foreign Minister has little to say on the war itself, and although he reproduces a telegraph summary of Grey's statements showing that Germany is responsible for the outbreak of the war he considers that Grey's proposal to submit the question as to who is to blame for originating the war to an independent and impartial tribunal to be the most important feature of the speech. In saying this Harden overstrains the foreign Secretary's remark that he would like nothing better than to see the statements that Russian mobilization was an aggressive and not defensive measure, &c., investigated before any independent and impartial tribunal Harden writes:

"Listen! It is a statesman who speaks and not a conceited youngster. If we turn a deaf ear or ridicule to the offer we shall soon hear that Germany's bad conscience has made us afraid to stand before a judge, that Germany's capacity dreads that a just judgment will pull down the barriers. If blindness started the world conflagration and mistrust let loose the furies, the verdict of a tribunal must end the mad outburst.

The guilt can be clearly proved and only on the head of any ruling persons and not in the wish or desire of the people who were startled one morning by the news that danger threatned the home, hearth and family and who have since then succumbed to the frenzy of war. In that case let the Ministers fight out the feud as the three Horatii and Curiatii settled the quarrel between Rome and Alba Conga. Let your manhood return from the bloody field to peace and let them hellberate first with the old men of their own people and then with the trusted representatives of their enemies of yesterday as to how the awful woe of nations can be alleviated and how the deep wound on the breast of mankind can be healed.

Harden believes that an understanding concerning preparedness for defense and concerning constitutional questions would be easily possible after the horrors already experienced, and he also believes that the people would soon resume their normal conditions. He says that many people are pointing to the Pope as being an independent and impartial tribunal, to whom Viscount Grey would be willing to entrust the office of arbitrator.

SOCIALIST DENOUNCES GERMAN LOAN METHODS

Bernstein Says Subscribing Banks Are Endangering Their Financial Stability.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 29, (via London, Monday, Oct. 30.)—Eduard Bernstein, Socialist, delivered a speech in the Reichstag last Friday after Count von Rosedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, had submitted to the Chamber the new War Credit bill for 12,000,000,000 marks. The speech was a strong indictment of those in Germany who, in Herr Bernstein's view, were responsible for the continuation of the war.

Herr Bernstein, who was repeatedly interrupted and called to order by Dr. Hermann S. Paache, Vice President of the Reichstag, said, according to the report of the proceedings printed by Vorwärts, that he knew of numerous instances, although Count von Roedern had stated to the contrary, of severe pressure being exerted in many quarters with the object of obtaining money for the war loan. The speaker said that the principal big subscribers were public institutions, whose financial stability was most seriously endangered by their subscriptions, and that the fixing of the rate of interest on the loan at only 5 per cent. did not remove the fact that the rates of private interest were enormously higher.

Vorwärts says the speaker then attacked the Government's attempts to negotiate a separate peace with Russia, declaring that such efforts in his view were both dishonorable and fruitless.

"Germany," Herr Bernstein is quoted as having said, "should declare her readiness for an armistics as a preliminary to a general European Congress which would arrange a peace based on the democratic rights of all nations."

Herr Bernstein declared, still according to Vorwärts, that the great masses of all nations had no conflict of interests, and that it was only the comparatively small minority which had exaggerated differences. To expect that the bombardment of open towns would compel nations to make peace was a complete misconception of national psychology.

The socialist speaker also denounced the "imperialistic aims at an expansion of power, capitalistic thirst for the exploitation of monopolies, nationalistic arrogance, and militarism with obsolete notions of honor," which, he said, blocked the way to peace, and liberation from which was essential. Interruptions were frequent during this phase of the speech.

"We refuse further responsibility for a policy we recognize as pernicious," Herr Bernstein concluded. "We demand its abandonment and the substitution of a true democratic foreign policy."

FIGHT PREVENTIVE ARRESTS

Reichstag in Bitter Debate Over Alleged Injustices of System.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 28.—(via London, Oct. 29.)—The Reichstag had its stormiest meeting of the present session today when the question of abrogating the so-called preventive arrest on suspicion came up for discussion.

Deputy William Dittman, Socialist, started the trouble with a harrowing recital of hardships and injustices and Deputy Karl Haus, of Alsace, and Deputy Seyda, a Pole, added fuel to the flame by similar recitals. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior, in expressing the greatest regret that injustices and evils should have crept into the system, attempted to defend it as an absolute necessity on the ground that the security of the state was infinitely more important than that of the individual, and criticised Herr Dittmann and his fellows in the sharpest manner for publicly making charges that at the best could be offset only after investigation.

In turn, speakers representing the National Liberal, the Centre, the Socialist and the Progressive groups denounced the conditions that had been revealed.

The bill providing for the abolishment of the preventive arrest was referred to a commission of 21 members.

LIEUT. BIRDSEYE WOUNDED.

Son of New York Lawyer Fighting with Canadians in France.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Official information has been received here that Lieutenant Roger Williams Birdseye, son of Clarence F. Birdseye, a lawyer of 25 Church Street, New York, has been wounded in action in France.

Lieutenant Birdseye joined the First Canadian Contingent in August, 1914. He was in a Quebec battalion, in which he was the only American. At the second battle of Ypres he was made Sergeant on the field and was given the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was the last of his original unit to go on the casualty list. His battalion lost the greater part of its seven and officers in the second battle of Ypres.

BRITISH PUSH LINES CLOSER TO TRANSLOY

Haig's Troops, Following Up Saturday's Gains, Capture Another Trench.

FRENCH REPEL BIG ATTACK

Germans Attempt to Retake Ground South of the Somme, Using Liquid Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—By means of local fighting the British are steadily pushing their lines toward the village of Le Transloy, north of the Somme. Yesterday they captured several German trenches, capturing 140 prisoners. Today the British again moved forward and secured possession of another trench. Elsewhere on the British front there has been little activity in the last twenty-four hours.

South of the Somme the Germans attacked the French positions north and south of La Maisonette, (just west of Péronne,) using liquid fire. The French artillery and machine guns threw the Germans back to their original positions.

Only the artillery on both sides was busy on the Verdun front.

The bulletin from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

We made a further advance this morning northeast of Les Boeufs and captured another trench. The enemy shelled heavily various parts of our front.

South of the Ancre and elsewhere, beyond intermittent shelling and trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report.

Yesterday, despite a strong adverse wind, much useful reconnoissance work was done by our aeroplanes. One machine is missing.

The British afternoon report says:

Prisoners taken in yesterday's operations northeast of Les Boeufs were two officers and 138 of other ranks. During the night there was nothing to report.

The text of the French official report issued this evening follows:

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans at 3 o'clock in the afternoon attacked our positions north and south of La Maisonnette, using liquid fire. Our barrage and machine gun fire broke the attacks and threw the enemy back into the original trenches.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued lively in the Haudromont-Douaumont sector. There was no infantry action.

On the remainder of the front the day was calm.

The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

On the Somme front we made some progress in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel and Blaches and took some prisoners.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued, without any infantry action.

There was nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Admits a British Gain.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks were launched yesterday by the British between Gueudecourt and Lesboeufs on the Somme front. These were either repressed by the German artillery or repulsed by the infantry, according to today's Army Headquarters statement. A later attack east of Lesboeufs resulted in penetration of a German advanced trench, where fighting is still in progress. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British attacks, which developed after strong artillery fire between Gueudecourt and Lesboeufs, were held down by our artillery in most cases. Wherever they were carried out they were repulsed with losses. Two armored automobiles were destroyed by direct hits.

Later, east of Lesboeufs, two hostile companies entered our most advanced trench. Fighting there is still in progress.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—There were only artillery duels on the east bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) these reaching considerable intensity from time to time.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH IN THE SOMME MUD

British Wounded in Front of Le Transloy Describe Bitter Clashes With Bavarians.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Saturday, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is no rest for the Fifteenth Bavarians. Today again for the sixth time since Monday they have to fight for that string of shell craters whose lips, crumbling together, make some sort of line which is what remains of Hazy trench. As related previously, this is the position opposite the British lines west of Les Boeufs. The lines have already been considerably straightened and simplified as a result of last week's fighting, and five times already they have been bombed and bayonetted and rough-and-tumbled out of it, and five times they have come desperately back.

Dewdrop trench, a little to the north of Hazy, is also attacked, and already news has leaked out through the shell curtain that British troops have gained a footing in its northern end after a frightful struggle with that tenacious German ally, the mud of these fields. There was a trench between the British and Dewdrop; Rainy was the name of it on the trench map, but that troubles the British no longer. A constellation of machine guns lived there, and they, too, are troublesome no longer. Rainy trench throughout its 180 yards of length has ceased to exist and its wasps' nests have been gouged out of the ground by a week of cannonading.

The men wounded in this week of white-hot fighting in the blasted fields between Les Boeufs and Le Transloy speak chiefly of mud. They are to be found in the casualty clearing station behind the battle. Great tents lead one into other long, shadowy halls, where the wounded lie to each side. Such tents I have seen hundreds of times in Russia, but never such wounded. The Russian wounded man has always a childlike side of him, most developed when he brings his hurt back to be nursed. There it is:

"Well, where have you got it?"

"In the leg, Sir, and, God help me, it hurts a lot."

But there:

"Got a puncture, Sir; machine gun bullet while we was going over the top. Yes, Sir; rest was all I wanted. No; it don't hurt, nothin' to speak of."

One of them showed his face, on which the invalid's beard had grown like stiff fur and his teeth smiled through it. The nose of a shrapnel had taken him upon the forward curve of his steel helmet, denting it and contusing his head, glancing thence and breaking his right arm. His tale was triumphant:

"Yes, Zenith trench, Sir, that was the name. We got in all right, and the Germans had just got their mail. We found it there. Letters they had an' parcels. No, I don't know what was in the letters. Somebody took charge o' them, all right. But the parcels there was bread and sossidge and little pots—that long—he spanned five inches, with graphic, splay-fingered hand—of rum."

He grin again, and grins from neighboring patients. The shadows of the big marquee were aglint with grins.

"Good rum it was, too, Sir," he added, sincerely.

Most of them spoke of the mud, which is the last ally to join Germany, the awful mud which is the fourth element of war, as some squarehead truly remarked. A child who lay between two hairy men of war told me about that. He looked like a pretty girl, with high roses on his thin cheeks and his tumbled hair and his blankets drawn to his chin. He thrust them back to rise on his elbow and show himself a bony boy of 19.

"I was up to my waist when we started to go across," he said. "I'd never have got out at all but two chaps gave me a hand and just hauled me out of the mud, and then my rifle was clogged and wouldn't fire. I did not get five yards."

"Whereabouts were you hit?" I asked him. He smiled. Mark that; he smiled.

"Neck, right arm, back and both legs," he replied, still smiling. He hesitated. "I've only been out six weeks," he added, like one who makes excuses.

Then there was the mighty man with an accent as English as roast beef, who had besides a bullet in the chest, a bayonet through his left upper arm. That was at the gun pits, when they fought man to man in front of Hazy trench, and man to man covered the ground with dead Germans and took the pits. It is from those pits the British have developed them that they are today attacking Hazy.

"Big beggar he was," he reminisced. "I seen him afterwards where he was lying on the ground. Red 'air 'e 'ad, too."

"Bayoneted you, did he? What did you do to him?"

"Clouted 'im over the 'ead with the butt, sir, and done 'im proper. Reglar frightened me, it did, the way 'e went down on 'is back."

The ward grinned. Each man there knew that feeling probably, the fear of seeing your man go down, the man that you have hurt. That is the way they were taught to feel when they fought honest fighters and the habit sticks.

SUBMARINES SAVE CREWS.

Men from a Swedish and a British Vessel Reported Saved.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Swedish steamer Arvid," says an Overseas News Agency statement today, "foundered near Baumo during a storm. In spite of the rough sea running a German submarine rescued the crew and took them on board until they could be placed aboard the schooner Golden Gate."

A dispatch from Christiania to the Overseas News Agency quotes the Afterposten as reporting the arrival of a German submarine at Honningsvaag with the crew of the British steamer Polo, comprising twenty-three men, on board. The Polo, the report adds, with 3,000 tons of coal on board for Alexandrovsk from Newcastle, was sunk by the submarine thirty miles off North Cape.

The British steamer Polo, of 1,899 tons gross, was last reported as passing Dover on Oct. 4 on her way to Hull from Almeria.

BRITAIN SANCTIONS SALE.

Approves Deal of Alabama Railways and Southwestern Construction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 30.—The British Treasury has given its sanction to the scheme whereby the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junction Railways Company (an English corporation) entered into a provisional arrangement for the sale to American purchasers at the price of £2,400,000 ($12,000,000) of securities the company holds in the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad and Southwestern Construction Company. The proceeds of the sale are to be invested temporarily in British Exchequer bonds.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Alabama Company, M. G. Ramsay, on behalf of the British Treasury, says it is "noted with satisfaction that the proposed price is such as to permit the directors to recommend the sale for approval by the debenture holders and shareholders of the company, both on its intrinsic merits and on patriotic grounds."

DEFEAT TURKS IN PERSIA.

Russians Foil Important Offensive in the Hamadan Region.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The development of a Turkish offensive movement in the Hamadan sector in Persia, is reported in today's Russian official statement regarding operations on the Caucasus front. The Turks, who advanced in considerable force, were defeated in a pitched battle and their forward movement checked. The official statement says:

Caucasus Front—West of Soudjbulgaka, our troops captured two Turkish convoys.

In the direction of Hamadan at daybreak on Oct. 28, considerable Turkish forces assumed the offensive. After a fierce battle the enemy's advance was arrested.

South of the Akhmid-Abadnud line, in the direction of Burudjird, the Kurds were driven back as far as the village of Tubia.

SWEDES PROTEST ON U-BOAT

Say Commander Refused to Take Captured Vessel Into German Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Swedish Shipping Gazette, on the subject of the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Mercure, says that the master's request to be taken into a German port was refused by the commander of the submarine on the ground that he could not spare the time.

"Everybody knows," the writer says, "that, according to the terms of The Hague Convention, the sinking of a vessel is only permissible under very special circumstances, and that the behavior of the commander of the German submarine in this case was not in accord with the spirit of the convention, as the vessel might have been take to Else or through Ore Sund to a Baltic port without any risk. One must emphatically protest in the name of international law against this further evidence of the wanton determination of Germany to destroy neutral shipping, even if in the particular case referred to, no lives were endangered."

Bad Weather on Italian Front.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Unfavorable weather conditions on the Austro-Italian front are interfering with operations, says today's War Office statement, which follows:

Artillery duels took place yesterday in the Adige Valley, in the region of Monte Cauriol, and on the Julian front. Bad weather prevails throughout the theatre of operations.

VIENNA, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

On the coastal front the enemy artillery fire and mine throwing activity increased in strength and extent. East of Gorizia and in the Carso the enemy infantry reconnoitered before our positions in Tyrol. The Italian infantry fire decreased.

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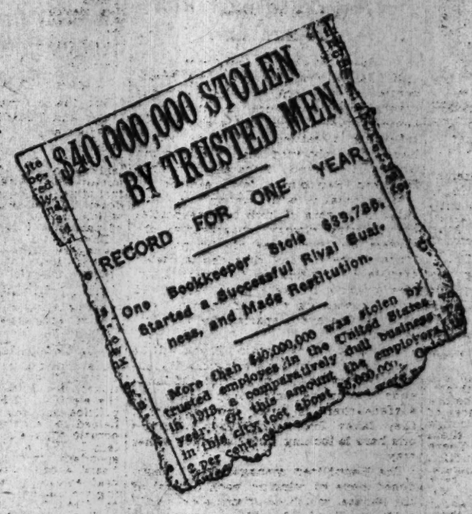
Another Open Letter to New York Merchants!

New York, October 30, 1916.

GENTLEMEN:

Since our letter to you, dated October 11, 1916, the following news item appeared in the "Times":


$40,000,000 STOLEN BY TRUSTED MEN
RECORD FOR ONE YEAR
One Bookkeeper Stole $33,738.
Started a Successful Rival Business, and Made Restitution.
More than $40,000,000 was stolen by trusted employes in the United States in 1915. Of this amount the employers in one city lost about $5,000,000.

There are many, many cases of financial embarrassment to merchants every month caused by defaulting employes!

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REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other Surety Company in the world!

AUSTRALIA CASTS HEAVY SERVICE VOTE

Incomplete Returns Show a Majority of 89,000 Against Conscription.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Only about half the votes cast in yesterday's balloting in Australia on the question of compulsory military service have been thus far counted, says a dispatch from Reuter's Melbourne correspondent timed at noon on Sunday. The expectation is that a total of 2,000,000 votes will be found to have been polled.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Monday, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The latest returns in the referendum on compulsory military service show the following results, although still incomplete: For conscription, 798,000; against conscription, 887,000, showing 89,000 against conscription.

The three main factors in the apparent defeat of conscription at the election in Australia were a pacifistic element imported from the United States, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the vote of women, according to E. H. Oliphant, a playwright and editor of The Statesmen and Mining Standard of Melbourne, who is in this city at the Hotel Collingwood.

"The most active campaign," he said, "was made by the extreme element of the Labor Party of which Premier Hughes, the chief advocate of conscription, was the head. The extreme wing is made up chiefly of the I. W. W. and is very largely of American blood. The politics of the extreme Labor Party is almost entirely in the hands of men from America. They made an effective fight against conscription, largely by attacking certain utterances of Premier Hughes in England, which were held to be too imperialistic.

"This element could not have done much itself, but it had support from other sections, notably from the Roman Catholic Church. The priesthood is almost solidly Irish, and most of the membership of the Church is Irish or of Irish descent. The same feelings that prevail in Ireland governed the Church in Australia. There is not only the old animosity against England, but hatred toward France founded on her treatment of the Church in recent years.

"A heavy vote against conscription was cast by young women in factories, shops, and domestic occupations who had had it carefully drilled into them by the opponents of conscription that, if the project carried, there would be no young men left for them to marry.

"Other influences were the professional pacifist class, such as you have here; the liquor interests, fearing loss of revenue, and the sporting institutions, such as racing, football, and certain other sports, not including cricket, which would be hard hit financially by conscription.

"The defeat of conscription would be a hard blow to Premier Hughes, who had made strong statements in England as to the readiness of Australia. He was confident of the victory of conscription and had predicted privately that 70 per cent. of the voters would be for it."

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BUSINESS IN 1916.

The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31st, and the Annual Review of the Annalist, January 8th. Complete and authoritative history of financial and industrial developments of the year, with tables of prices. Read by thousands of investors.

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SONGS FROM KENTUCKY.

A significant instance of the interest that is felt and felt continually stronger among musicians and the musical public in folk songs and ballads was given last evening by the concert of Miss Loraine Wyman and Mr. Howard Brockway in the Cort Theatre. The two spent a part of last Summer in the mountains of Kentucky collecting and noting such ballads from the natives who sing them in that remote region. Much might be said about these songs, their origin and the meaning of their present survival in America, a fact that apparently has only recently come to the knowledge of those who study these things.

Miss Wyman and Mr. Brockway did not go into this aspect of the subject. Though she spoke a few words before the songs she sang, they devoted most of their time to a performance of the songs in the artistic arrangements of them that Mr. Brockway has made. There was no attempt at exact reproduction in the manner of the folk singers, though both the concert givers gave brief specimens of that manner. Mr. Brockway's accompaniments, about which and his manner of treating them there might be debate, are for the most part highly developed in form and harmony, his playing of them exquisite; and Miss Wyman's singing is that of an artist in vocal technique, style and finish, with something of the illustrative manner added—it is indeed extremely charming, ingratiating and exactly adapted to her purposes.

There were eleven songs marked as "Kentucky ballads" (at least one of them being a relic of once "popular songs of the day.") They were found highly interesting and some of them truly beautiful tunes by the audience. Besides these there were three French songs, two old ones and one a modern popular song, for which Mr. Brockway had also written accompaniments. His setting of the many stanzas of "Malbrouk s'en vat'en guerre" is very ingenious in its harmonies and the expression that is given to each stanza; but it is an over-elaboration, so that the sense of spontaneity and naturalness is lost. Miss Wyman had to repeat "Le Cycle du Vin," which she said was sung by the French soldiers of today. The audience was large, very interested and applauded much.

A Kiss Over the Telephone

¶ A suit of clothes made in another city for general consumption under a variety of labels, can no more express the New York idea than a kiss over the telephone can convey the attractions of the real thing.

¶ Saks Clothes are made in New York and they radiate in every stitch of their making the spirit of a Metropolitan origin.

¶ They are not made for general consumption in a hundred cities, but expressly tailored for New Yorkers who, while sharing many of the aspirations of Peoria, Illinois, have ideas of their own on the subject of clothes!!

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats, $15.00 to $38

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Truly a Cigar"

The man who appreciates a good cigar will never change from this mild smoke.
Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

OBSERVERS COUNT ELECTION IN DOUBT

Believed That Work in Final Week of Campaign Will Determine Result.

MIDDLE WEST DEBATABLE

Thirteen States Put In Doubtful Column, with a Total of 135 Electoral Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With the Presidential election only ten days off the result remains in doubt. Political managers marvel at this. It is a situation reflecting unsettled conditions which have not obtained since 1892, when Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison, Republican, for President.

In accordance with custom the campaign managers of both leading parties are claiming victory; conservative observers on both sides of the political fence, however, say that the situation affords no justification for such claims. The outcome is likely to be determined in the remaining week of fighting, and both parties are preparing for a whirlwind finish.

One thing seems certain: There will be no Hughes landslide, a thing the Republican leaders fondly hoped for. If landslide conditions exist deep below the surface there is every indication that they favor President Wilson. But no one here is looking for a landslide either way.

The Republican managers have abandoned hope of winning back control of the Senate, which could come only with a Hughes landslide. They hope to win the House of Representatives by a small majority, placed by the most optimistic at twenty-five. This would involve the election of fifty-four Republicans in districts now represented by Democrats. The managers base their expectation on the fact that there are no third party candidates for Congress in the field anywhere.

Middle West Debatable.

The Middle West will be the big battle ground of the closing week of the campaign. In that territory and further West are most of the States as yet in the balance. The Wilson managers declare they have no fears regarding the Middle West.

Inquiries made by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Western headquarters of the two leading parties in this city brought information that President Wilson was reasonably sure of the electoral vote of twenty States, while fifteen would give their electoral vote to Mr. Hughes if the election were held tomorrow. Thirteen States, with 135 votes in the Electoral College, may swing in either direction.

The tables in this article are based on information obtained from the Democratic and Republican managers, checked up with all the care possible. Here is a table showing the aggregate strength in the Electoral College of States held to have been won for either Wilson or Hughes, together with the voting strength of the thirteen States classed as doubtful:

For Wilson	199
For Hughes	197
Doubtful	135
Total	531
Necessary to a choice, 266.	

Claimed for Wilson and Hughes.

Here is a list of States, with their electoral vote, which are claimed for Wilson and not seriously contested by the Republican managers:

FOR WILSON.			
Alabama	12	Montana	4
Arkansas	9	Nebraska	8
Arizona	3	Nevada	3
Colorado	6	North Carolina	12
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	10	Total	199
Missouri	18		

Here are States claimed by the Republicans as "safe" for Hughes, despite all Democratic claims to the contrary:

FOR HUGHES.			
California	13	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	14
Idaho	4	New York	45
Iowa	13	Oregon	5
Kansas	10	Pennsylvania	38
Maine	6	Rhode Island	5
Massachusetts	18	Vermont	4
Michigan	15	Total	197

The Doubtful States.

This table gives the remaining States, from which the winning candidate must round out the necessary majority of 266 votes:

DOUBTFUL.			
Connecticut	7	South Dakota	5
Illinois	29	Utah	4
Indiana	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
New Mexico	3	Wisconsin	13
North Dakota	5	Wyoming	3
Ohio	24	Total	135

The thirteen doubtful States divided their electoral vote four years ago as follows:

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
Connecticut	7	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	12
New Mexico	3	..	..
North Dakota	5	..	..
Ohio	24	..	..
South Dakota	..	..	5
Utah	..	4	..
Washington	..	..	7
West Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	18	..	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Totals	107	4	24

In every one of the thirteen doubtful States carried by Wilson four years ago his victory was due to the Republican-Progressive split; that is, the combined Republican and Progressive vote embodied a majority adverse to him. This table shows these adverse majorities by States:

STATES.	Majority.
Connecticut	27,892
Illinois	235,028
Indiana	31,384
New Mexico	5,643
North Dakota	19,361
Ohio	88,243
West Virginia	22,000
Wisconsin	35,130
Wyoming	8,482

Figures Thrown to the Winds.

But the campaign managers, Democratic and Republican alike, are throwing figures to the wind in their calculations. The effect of the prevailing prosperity, of the Adamson eight-hour legislation, and of the "he-has-kept-us-out-of-war" argument on the voters, including the women who will vote in a dozen States, has provided problems which cannot be puzzled out on a basis of past performances.

The political centre of gravity, the managers admit, seems to have shifted. In the doubtful category are placed States on which the Republicans have relied for a generation. All through the West and Middle West party lines are sagging, blurred, sometimes blotted out.

A striking example is furnished by Wisconsin. Robert M. La Follette, once undisputed leader of the Republican forces of that State and now running as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, does not on the stump advocate the election of Hughes, but praises the policies of President Wilson, which he helped to translate into law. His Democratic opponent for the Senate is William L. Wolfe. When THE TIMES correspondent visited Wisconsin he overheard a conversation between a Democrat who declared his intention of voting for La Follette and one who sought to dissuade him on the ground that "Wolfe is as good a Democrat as La Follette, almost."

In the State of Washington there is another illustration. Miles Poindexter, candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, is by tradition a Southern Democrat. He is a candidate on the Republican ticket. He was an upper-case Progressive in 1912. On the stump he is falling back on his voting record in the Senate, which shows that he supported many Wilson policies. His opponent on the Democratic ticket, George Turner, is one of the 312 Grant "immortals." He broke away from the Republican Party on the silver question in 1896, joining the Teller bolt.

And in California, this year, under the peculiar election system of that State, there were almost 100 delegates to the Republican State Convention who were picked as delegates to the Democratic State Convention, too.

During the last two weeks there has been a general stiffening of the Republican lines and a speeding up of the Republican campaign throughout the Middle West. There seems to be no doubt that a drift back from Wilson to Hughes has begun in such doubtful States as Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Illinois this drift has been noticeable during the last week.

The Republican managers are now claiming Illinois by a substantial majority, but the Democratic leaders, depending on the woman vote, are not conceding that any change favorable to Hughes has occurred. It is admitted that in this State the election will be decided by the women.

Wisconsin, too, the Republicans are claiming—by a small majority. But conditions in that State are so muddled that evidently the latest Republican forecast is based on little more than past performances.

Ohio has not been given up entirely as lost by the Republicans, but it is admitted that the outlook in the Buckeye State favors Wilson.

Indiana, on the strength of surface indications, is claimed by the Republicans, but the Hoosier State can never be stowed away until after the votes have been counted. J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibition candidate for President, is a native of Indiana, for whose nomination over William Suiser Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss of the Hoosier State, is vaguely credited in the Republican mind. It is feared by the Republicans that Hanly will draw heavily from the Republican strength among the farmers in Indiana.

One of the peculiar features of the campaign is the doubt regarding Utah. The Republicans believe that the situation in that State favors Hughes, but admit that they have a hard fight on their hands in a State which in 1912 showed its stanch Republicanism by being the only one to keep Vermont company in the Taft column. The election in the Mormon State is complicated by a factional fight among the Republicans and a fight for Statewide prohibition which almost obscures the Presidential fight.

Minnesota, too, is now claimed by the Republicans. The State gave its electoral vote to Roosevelt in 1912. Prior to that it had always gone Republican in a Presidential fight. The peace sentiment which the Democrats declare to be rampant among the Scandinavian voters who control that State might swing it to Wilson, but the greater likelihood seems to be that it will give its twelve Electoral votes to Hughes.

North and South Dakota are claimed by both Democrats and Republicans. Wilson carried North Dakota and Roosevelt South Dakota in 1912. In North Dakota the Farmers' Alliance is said to control the political situation. This organization has refrained from taking a stand on the Presidential election. The Democratic campaign managers regard this as favorable. It so happens, however, that the head of the alliance is also head of the Republican Committee. The Republican managers, who at certain stages of the campaign have been nervous regarding North Dakota, claim to have received assurances recently that the State is safe for Hughes.

The uncertain elements in the election generally are the labor vote and the women's vote, of which the Democrats contend that the bulk will go to Wilson, and the German-American vote, of which the Republicans believe Hughes will get the bulk. But there have been indications of constant shifts in all these elements. The Republicans profess not to be so much disturbed over the woman vote, which they declare will not be a controlling influence in any State except Illinois, where the is a large registration of women voters, and in Nevada, where the total vote is only about 30,000, and where for that reason it does not take much to swing the State. In any event, Nevada is practically conceded to Wilson by the Republican managers.

It seems certain that wherever the Republicans prevail it will be by greatly reduced majorities. Unless all signs deceive, conditions that generally obtain in a Presidential year will be reversed and candidates for State offices will run ahead of the Presidential nominee. In many States there are indications that Roosevelt's vigorous campaign—anti-Wilson, rather than pro-Hughes—has hurt the Republican nominee.

His attacks on the President are resented in many quarters. His repeated onslaughts on the hyphen, as, for instance, in his Battle Creek speech, it is admitted, have been responsible for a drift back to Wilson among the German-Americans. And it is asserted also that his declaration on the stump against Americans of foreign birth or ancestry permitting their approval or disapproval of the foreign policy of the Administration against the land of their birth or ancestry to carry weight in their vote has been a campaign argument that might have been advanced with more force on behalf of President Wilson than on behalf of the Republican nominee.

In the midst of unsettled conditions which baffle any real prediction as to the outcome, the Republican managers are preparing to shift their line of attack in the closing week of the campaign. It is predicted that from now until the polls open more will be heard from Republican stump orators regarding the need of a protective tariff after the war and regarding the high cost of living, which the Underwood tariff law has failed to bring down, than regarding the "surrender" involved in the enactment of the Adamson law, or Americanism or military and naval preparedness. Many Republicans who wield active influence in the campaign believe that the tariff should have been made the issue from the beginning.

BACK-STAIRS GOSSIP, SAYS BRECKINRIDGE

Continued from Page 1.

night, which was that he had no comment to make on the charge of Senator Lodge that Mr. Garrison and other Cabinet officers told the President they would resign if the alleged postscript was retained. Mr. Garrison intimated that the telegram of denial sent by Mr. Breckinridge from San Mateo, Cal., made it unnecessary for him to say anything further.

Burleson Also Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Public Ledger asked for a statement from Postmaster General Burleson as to the alleged postscript to the Lusitania note. He replied today as follows:

Am not surprised that there has been a shifting of basis for this ridiculously false charge that the statement that threat of resignation was made by the Cabinet members to prevent an offered or suggested postscript to either of the Lusitania notes. It is so silly that no one, unless he is blinded by partisanship, will be bound to accept it as true. It would be hard for me to believe that the ex-Assistant Secretary of War was ever made at any time the repository of Cabinet proceedings of any character.

A. S. BURLESON.

No White House Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—No comment was made at the executive offices today on Senator Lodge's charge that a postscript had been added by the President to the first Lusitania note.

Officials here were disposed to think that the denials of the Cabinet officials, with the telegram from Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, were ample refutation of the Senator's charge. They saw the text of Mr. Breckinridge's telegram to THE TIMES, and the common view was that it met the demands of the situation admirably.

FALSE, SAYS HOUSTON.

Cabinet Member Calls Lodge Charge "Fabrication, Pure and Simple."

Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Committee, sent out last night Henry Breckinridge's telegram as a denial of Senator Lodge's charges concerning the Lusitania correspondence, and added to it a denial by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Mr. Woolley quoted the following telegram from Secretary Houston:

"I have received a telegram from The Philadelphia Ledger reporting Senator Lodge as having said at Brocton that after the second Lusitania not had been read, the President added a postscript informing the German Government that the words 'strict accountability' and other strong phrases were not to be taken seriously, and that I threatened to resign if the postscript was added. Of course, this is a fabrication, pure and simple. The President would have been incapable of conceiving such a crooked course.

"I never heard of such a postscript, and did not then threaten, and have at no other time threatened, to resign. I would have been astounded at the reported statement if I had not noted other irresponsible, unpatriotic, and disloyal utterances of Republican leaders, especially those raising and dealing with sectionalism. Surely the Republican leaders are very desperate and sadly in need of issues when they lend themselves to such things."

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HUGHES CHEERFUL AS HE STARTS WEST

Apparently Confident That His Prediction of Election Is Well Founded.

EXPECTS NEW YORK STATE

Encouraged by Crowds' Cordiality —Will Give Next Three Days to Ohio and Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Charles E. Hughes left here late this afternoon to carry his campaign again into Ohio and Indiana in a final fight for votes. He seemed to feel that all signs within the last two weeks pointed to victory for the Republican ticket. The outcome of his present tour, up to this time, left him apparently confident of a substantial plurality in New York State. His managers contend that victory in New York means victory in the nation.

Mr. Hughes is in splendid health. His voice, while a trifle frayed from hard usage, is surprisingly good. The candidate has gained a pound or two in weight.

The prediction was made today on the Hughes train that the windup of the campaign would be marked by vigor and fighting talk. Mr. Hughes has collected material for the last drive and seems to be anxious for the test. He will enter Ohio and Indiana determined to do everything in his power to put those States in the "sure" column.

Persons in close touch with the Hughes tour say there has been a distinctly favorable swing in sentiment toward Mr. Hughes. At least, there has been a change in the "political atmosphere" wherever the campaign train has gone. Mr. Hughes himself, some think, has felt it, and reflected it in the prediction that the Republican ticket will be victorious. If there was any doubt in the mind of Mr. Hughes two weeks ago, when much talk was heard of a strong trend toward President Wilson, there seems to be none now.

The receptions accorded Mr. Hughes in New England, with the great Boston meeting as a climax, and the assurances from leaders in Northern New York that President Wilson had made no serious inroads in this section were factors which lent strength to the feeling of confidence. The Hughes managers did not know how effective the Democratic slogan, "He kept us out of war," might be among the farmers, and the cheering that greeted Mr. Hughes's declaration for the maintenance of American rights was music to their ears. They felt that it was pretty definite evidence that the Democratic landslide on the "peace" issue was mythical.

Careful canvassing caused the leaders and others on the campaign train to come to the conclusion that the Democratic workers had not got very far in their efforts to make the voters believe that Mr. Hughes's success would mean war. It was said that the people did not think of Mr. Hughes as a man who represented warlike policies; also that there was a pretty general feeling that talk of this country getting into war with any European country at this time was not convincing—that the European war, in the minds of a lot of voters, was a war that was approaching its conclusion.

The last ten days of the campaign have indicated to those aboard the Hughes train that the people like to be stirred by patriotic talk and like to cheer declarations for Americanism whenever they get a chance. Mr. Hughes apparently has realized this, and probably will continue to advocate Americanism until Election Day.

Mr. Hughes attended services at the Baptist Church here today, and went for a long automobile ride. While here he stayed at the home of Miss Mary Sherman. The entire house was turned over to the nominee and his wife.

A big crowd collected at the station this afternoon to cheer Mr. Hughes as his special pulled out. Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be spent by Mr. Hughes in Ohio and Indiana, and Thursday and Friday in New York State. Mr. Hughes will reach New York City Friday night, and probably will address meetings in Brooklyn that night. His last speech of the campaign will be delivered in New York City next Saturday night. He expects to deliver twenty-three speeches before reaching New York City.

Tomorrow's program calls for addresses at East Liverpool, Steubenville, Zanesville, and Columbus.

BRITISH SHIP AFIRE AT SEA.

Steamer East Point's Wireless Reports Flames Under Control.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29.—The Canadian Marine Department received a radio message today from the British steamer East Point that she was on fire, but that the flames were under control and no help was needed.

The message came through the Cape Race Wireless Station. The position of the steamer was not announced. She was last mentioned in shipping reports as having arrived at London from Philadelphia July 21.

HUGHES OUTLINES WHAT HE STANDS FOR

Continued from Page 1.

ernment maintain a strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the Government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business great and small (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly. Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

In this respect, again, the present Administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the Government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies. In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before. The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American workingman, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract, but as between men and men.

You know the road we have traveled this last four years. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels are its monuments of executive efficiency. Our murdered and forsaken citizens in Mexico reveal a conception of American citizenship plain enough to see but a new one for American patriotism to adopt; the monument of class bitterness raised by this Administration throws a sinister shadow across our political horizon; the unjust accusation against business men has left a bitter taste in our national life. If you prefer this path it is plainly marked. And the end of it is class war.

Milestones on His Road.

You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an Executive responsible to the whole nation, a Cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without hurting all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided.

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For small estates—Trust Company Executorship

An idea is sometimes held that Trust Company executorship is more desirable for large estates than for small ones.

This is a great mistake.

All estates whether involving $5000 or $500,000 are equally entitled to the benefits of a Trust Company's administration.

For its part, the Columbia Trust Company welcomes its appointment as executor of small estates—which receive the same care as large estates—which benefit from the same business experience and the same business judgment, and are protected by the same safety measures as large estates.

Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 50 Broadway office, will be glad to advise you further about executorship of modest estates.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Gorham Silverware

TRADE MARK STERLING

When you buy Silverware with the celebrated Gorham imprint on it, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased the finest silverware that the world affords.

Economy in the prices but none in the selections

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

Too many cooks spoil the suit, as well as the soup. I personally oversee the tailoring of your clothes, from picking the pattern to the final pat that means O. K. My "Match-Maker" Sack Suit to individual measure is a symphony in symmetry, the sweep of the lapels perfectly matching the contour of the bottom—**$25.**

Ready-to-Wear-Away Overcoats with hand-tailored journeyman style, because I cut, make and trim them right here in my own upstairs shop—$20 to $45.

The "Ripple-Back" has that calculated carelessness of drape, which is "the art that conceals art"—$25. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45
Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Men Who Meet Along Life's Highway

THERE'S small excuse for abandoning hope at forty.

* *

Many a man on the shady side of life's meridian takes ten years off his appearance by wearing clothes which are conservatively smart.

* *

He meets younger men more comfortably—keeps his own mind young.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner present suits as appropriate for men of mature years as for the young man about town.

* *

Not quite so form-fitting as the prevailing

young men's styles, but reflecting perfectly what the best tailors say a man of middle years should wear.

* *

Smart, rich looking fabrics—sedate but not melancholy.

Prices, $20 to $45.
Overcoats, $20 to $58.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothcraft: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

"What can I do to make her stronger?"

Your physician has told you that it is simply one of the thousands of cases of "debility." You have tried certain "tonics" without avail, but you have not yet tried Sanatogen, the true food tonic.

And Sanatogen may prove her salvation, for remember that thousands of women who were weak and weary have derived new strength, a new joy of living from its use.

Olive Schreiner, the famous writer, gratefully exclaims:

"Nothing that I have taken in years has given me such a sense of vigor as Sanatogen."

And Lady Somerset, the noted social reform advocate, refers to the way Sanatogen "braces the patient to health."

This help of Sanatogen is not the false help of a mere stimulant but the *constructive* aid of a true food tonic which gives the exhausted system the *natural* elements for building up the blood, strengthening the nerves, improving digestion.

How well it performs this function, physicians in every land—21,000 of them have endorsed Sanatogen in writing—know from actual observation.

And this is the best possible assurance you could have that Sanatogen will also help you.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, in three sizes, $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

FREE SAMPLE OFFER
On request we will send a 25-gram Sample Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," telling of Sanatogen's kindly help. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

EARNING POWER

of a building, both immediate and future, makes its real value, and must be satisfactory in both aspects before we loan. Investing in Guaranteed Mortgages based on such carefully appraised real estate you take no risks.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

MOST EXPERT COINER CAUGHT IN THE WEST

Wilken the First Counterfeiter to Duplicate Exactly Paper Used for Notes.

FOOLED TREASURY EXPERTS

For Six Years Secret Service Agents Trailed Man Who Passed $100,000 in Bad Money.

A sharper watch than ever before will be kept for counterfeiters because of the success in making spurious currency of H. R. Wilken, whose arrest in Santa Cruz, Cal., has been announced in this city by William Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service. Wilken is the first man known, in the long history of warfare on counterfeiters, to produce successfully paper in his own mill—paper that, according to experts, is an exact duplicate of the official stock on which money is engraved.

Wilken, who was caught after a hunt of six years during which he continued his unlawful operations, making such excellent imitations that tellers in national banks and even experts in subtreasuries of the United States allowed his false notes to slip through their fingers unprotested. In all, Chief Flynn estimated that he had produced and passed at least $100,000 in bad money.

Wilken, according to Chief Flynn, began counterfeiting six years ago with one dollar bills, which he engraved in large quantities. When he discovered that Secret Service men were after him he skipped about the country, changing his issue to a two-dollar bill, which he produced and circulated for several years.

On the twelfth of this month, after a baffling chase through many States and then many countries had left the Government operatives as far from their quarry as ever, a Treasury clerk at Washington discovered that two $10 Federal reserve notes on the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis bore the same number. Microscopic examination was necessary before the false could be told from the real. The note was sent to Mr. Flynn, who decided from the expertness of the engraving and the skill with which the paper stock had been produced, that it was made by Wilken. One hundred thousand circulars to small merchants all over the country were sent out at once, telling them all about Wilken and the note and his method of passing them.

A few days ago a storekeeper in Santa Cruz who had received one of the circulars received one of the notes from a customer. He called for the police and tried to seize the man, who jumped through a plate glass window on the second floor, only to be caught on the sidewalk below.

All marks by which he might be identified had been removed from the man's clothing, but Secret Service men who hurried to Santa Cruz found that he wore eyeglasses manufactured in New York. From accurate measurements of the curvature of the lenses their ownership was established. Wilken's home in a small New Jersey town was found and his movements pending at Santa Cruz were traced. Then, Mr. Flynn said yesterday, he confessed. After that his plant was raided and the complete counterfeiting outfit, including a miniature paper mill, was seized.

A. F. OF L. VOTE UNPLEDGED.

Secretary Denies Organization Is Committed to Any Party.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 29.—Denial that the American Federation of Labor is supporting any one set of candidates in the present political campaign was made in a speech here today by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the organization.

"The chief deception practiced in this campaign is the charge that trade union officials are trying to deliver the votes of the membership to one candidate or set of candidates," said Mr. Morrison. "And always such charges, oddly, contain the intimation that another and different set of candidates should be favored.

"Lest there be misunderstanding of the position of the American Federation of Labor, let it be stated that the Federation is supporting in this campaign Republican, Democratic, and Socialist candidates for office where the candidates have declared in favor of legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the wage workers of the country."

Indorses Proposition No. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—In announcing its approval of Proposition No. 1, which will be voted on Nov. 7, the State Conservation Commission explains that because the proposition is of non-political and non-partisan character it should pass by as large a popular vote as has been cast in the past whenever the people's fundamental forest policy has been in question.

The proposition provides for a $10,000,000 bond issue to purchase additional land for the State forest preserve and the Palisades Interstate Park—$7,500,000 for the forest preserve and $2,500,000 for the Palisades Park.

In addition the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has received private subscriptions of $2,500,000 for further development of that park, which the State will receive as an outright gift provided Proposition No. 1 is approved.

A Guide To Real Silk

that is the Pussy Willow mark—
on every Yard of Selvage—
It Guides You to guaranteed Value—assured Style—unsurpassed Quality.
See the mark before you buy.
It is there to protect You from substitution.

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile"
"Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"
"The Name Silks First"—
Trade Mark names protected by law

BETTING FAVORITES WIN IN ELECTIONS

36 Years of Presidential Contests Show "Odds-On" Candidates Were Successful.

NO SENTIMENT IN WAGERS

Hughes Now a 10 to 9 Favorite, but Wilson Men Say This Week Will See a Reversal.

Election betting odds in the week before election have indicated correctly in advance the results of Presidential fights in every campaign in the last thirty-six years, since Wall Street election wagers became common.

There is, therefore, the deepest interest in what odds will be quoted by the Curb betting commissioners today and in the next few days. The wager market closed Saturday with the prevailing odds 10 to 9 on Hughes to beat Wilson, with many small bets at even money. There was a lull in the betting Saturday to wait until the publication of newspaper polls yesterday. These polls were generally favorable to Wilson. This would indicate that bets would be made at even money or odds on Wilson, according to some commissioners, while an equal number are of the belief that the odds will remain on Hughes. Tex Rickard, who has placed about $100,000 on Wilson, believes the President "will go to the polls a favorite." Edward McQuade, the most active of the Curb commissioners, does not agree with him. So, after all, it will be the real money offers that will count.

While on the face of it, the analogy to be drawn from election bets of previous years augurs for Mr. Hughes, there is an able-bodied fly in the G. O. P. betting ointment, and that is the fact that only once in the last thirty-six years have the odds on the candidate at first favored fallen, and that time the man whose odds took a reversal of form lost the election. This was in 1888, when the odds on Cleveland dropped from 10 to 8 to 10 to 9 to even money, and then to 10 to 8 on Harrison. Harrison won. The odds on Mr. Hughes have fallen from 2½ to 1 to 2 to 1, to 10 to 7, to 10 to 8, to 10 to 9 and even.

Going back thirty-six years to 1880—the Presidential contest was between Garfield, Republican, and Hancock, Democrat. Garfield was a strong favorite all during the campaign, with some fluctuations in the betting, and won the election.

In 1884, in the neck-and-neck fight between Cleveland and Blaine, the bets were at even money up to Election Day.

In 1888 Cleveland ran against Harrison. Cleveland started out in September a 10 to 8 favo . Late in September big business took a deeper interest in the Republican fight, and with an influx of campaign contributions for the Harrison fight, the odds reversed until Harrison was a favorite at 10 to 8. The odds remained there until Election Day, when Harrison was successful.

Cleveland opposed Harrison again in 1892, and started out a favorite at small odds, which increased in the last week of October. He was successful on Election Day.

In the free silver campaign of 1896, when Bryan was opposed by McKinley, the odds settled in favor of McKinley after Bryan's famous speech in New York on Aug. 12, and rose until, in the week before election, the Republican candidate was a 3 to 1 favorite. McKinley won.

In 1900 Bryan and McKinley were again the contestants. McKinley was a favorite at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 from the start, and in the week before election was a 2-to-1 candidate. Again the betting odds presaged the result on Election Day.

Roosevelt ran against Parker in 1904. Roosevelt started out a 2-to-1 favorite in September. The odds on the Republican candidate rose to 3 to 1, 4 to 1, and in the week before election, when the signs of a landslide became apparent, bets were made at 5 to 1 on Roosevelt, the successful candidate.

In the campaign of 1908, when Taft ran against Bryan, the odds were long on Taft from the outset. They went from 2 to 1 to 11 to 5, to 3 to 1, to 7 to 2, and in the week before election Lloyds was offering 9 to 1 that Taft would be elected, and he was.

In the famous three-cornered campaign of 1912, when Wilson, Democrat; Taft, Republican, and Roosevelt, Progressive, were the candidates, the odds in Wall Street were always long on Wilson. He started out a 2-to-1 favorite soon after the placing of the third ticket in the field. In the week before election the odds were 4 to 1 and 3 to 1 on Wilson to win.

DR. ADLER UPHOLDS WILSON

Says President Has Been Patient in His Dealings with Mexico.

Speaking yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture, Dr. Felix Adler, talking on the "Principles Which Should Guide the Citizen in the Choice of a President," said that in the approaching election every voter, whether independent or a member of a party, should make his choice among the candidates and the issues for the good of the people of the United States, irrespective of possible futura individual gain or loss.

Speaking of the plight of the hyphenate citizens, Dr. Adler said that it was right and proper that the new citizens, finding themselves members of a new family and different from that into which they were born, should remember something of the ideals and hopes of the old. "They must, nevertheless, always act in the interests of America," he said. Dr. Adler said he was of the opinion that it was a great misfortune that the foreign-born citizens had been taunted, as a body, with their foreign birth and their allegiance to this country doubted.

"No German-American citizen," he said, "is justified, in the present electoral crisis, in letting his sense of hurt at the odium which has been cast upon him cause him to vote against the President purely from a desire to punish President Wilson. He should remember that by so doing he would be punishing not the President, but the Republic."

On the question of militarism, Dr. Adler said that he was bitterly opposed to compulsory service. A reasonable preparedness, he said, was necessary, but left the definition of the limits of that reasonableness to his audience. Preparedness at the present time, he said, was a concession to the situation created by the present time of horrors on every side.

"I do not believe," said Dr. Adler in closing, "that the rights of the nation should be identified with those of the citizen who acquires property in a semi-civilized country, and then, when the property is endangered by domestic conditions in those lands expects the armies and navies of his country to rush to the defense of his property. In settling differences of opinion on this question President Wilson has been patient and has taken his time."

Dr. Adler gave as an example of what the protection of property in semi-civilized countries led a nation to the short reign of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico under the protection of Napoleon III.

C. H. INGERSOLL FOR WILSON

Asks Votes Because the President Has Aided the Small Business Man.

Charles H. Ingersoll, the watch manufacturer, who is an officer of the Wilson Business Men's National League, and President of the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, issued a statement yesterday urging the re-election of President Wilson as the first champion of the small merchant and business man. The Democratic National Committee is to print the statement in the form of a pamphlet, and mail it to retailers throughout the country. Mr. Ingersoll said in part:

"Until the Wilson Administration took office in 1913 no party ever had recognized the place and importance of the multude of small businesses in American affairs. No preceding Administration has had a practical insight into the improper and discouraging handicaps which were placed in the way of the average merchant.

"With the advent of President Wilson and the Democratic Congress came a new spirit—friendly to all wholesome and legitimate business, whether big or little, yet with a specially sympathetic understanding of the problems of the smaller man, and with faith in the value of maintaining conditions in which he could thrive and preserve his independent initiative."

SEES WILSON GAIN UP-STATE

Amos Pinchot Says the President Is Winning Many Farmers.

After having ridden 1,400 miles through New York State in automobiles, covering forty counties and stopping in 108 cities, towns, and villages, the "Wilson Volunteers" returned to the city yesterday. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the Volunteers, predicted that Hughes would not come down to the Bronx with more than 50,000 plurality. If the city did what was expected, he said, the President would carry the State easily.

"There is a remarkable condition up State," said Mr. Pinchot. "Scattering as we did, different speakers during the day going into different places, we were able to learn a good deal about what people are thinking. At almost every stop numbers of farmers, workingmen, and unclassified people came to us and told us in a confidential sort of way that they had never voted the Democratic ticket in their lives, but they were going to vote for Wilson. Party lines still exist up State, but, strange as it may appear, there are thousands of Republicans who are going to vote for Wilson without in any way feeling that they are going to leave their party. They look upon the President in a curiously nonpartisan way."

SEABURY AGAIN PUTS QUERIES TO WHITMAN

Admits Single Tax Opinions, but Calls Plan a Philosophy, Not an Issue.

CHARGES RIVAL IS EVASIVE

Candidate and McCombs to Start This Week on Campaign in New York City.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, issued an open letter to Governor Whitman last night, bringing additional charges of waste and incompetence and answering some questions which the Governor had asked in regard to the single tax. Mr. Seabury said that single tax was a "political philosophy" and that his ideas as to the underlying principle have not changed, but that single tax is not an issue in the present campaign.

In his letter Mr. Seabury wrote that to his specific charges of waste and incompetence Governor Whitman had made "either general denials or admissions which amount to confessions." He said that in reply to his charge that the Governor had "unduly increased appropriations" for his own departments Mr. Whitman had juggled the figures. The Controller's report, said Mr. Seabury, showed that the general appropriations made for the Executive Department in 1914 were $72,200, and that the appropriations signed by the Governor this year aggregated $111,250. Mr. Seabury continued in part:

"Every Governor, from Governor Hill to Governor Glynn, has been allowed $8,000 in lieu of equipage. As soon as you came into office and in the year of a direct tax, you doubled this item and took $6,000. Do you deny that this was an increase?

"Another increase sanctioned by you in the Executive Department was a new appropriation of $4,000 for a position that never existed in any previous administration and was totally unnecessary, namely, the position of secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

"You admit the truth of my second charge that you permitted $660,000 to be wasted on newspaper advertising of the proposed constitution. Your excuse is that this appropriation was necessary to enable the people to vote intelligently.

"You charge me with political independence in that I have not always voted for the regular nominees of my party. I admit the charge. If you think you can make any political capital out of the fact that I have been consistently independent, you are welcome to do so.

"Having answered your question as to matters irrelevant to the campaign, I now demand that you make answer to the twenty-four specific charges which I have made against you."

Mr. Seabury and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, who returned to New York yesterday morning from their up-State tour, in which they visited forty counties, will take the fight into this city this week, speaking at about six meetings a day until Election Day. The candidate for Governor expressed himself as quite satisfied with the trip. He saw no signs of disaffection among the Democrats in any part of the State and was confident that there would be a big Wilson sweep of the State.

Mr. Seabury received a delegation of the Woman's Peace Party of New York at the Hotel Breslin yesterday afternoon, and answered their questions as to his intentions with regard to the military acts signed by Governor Whitman. He reiterated his intention not to use the power of conscription granted under the Stivers act if elected. He also condemned the Welsh and Slater bills. The delegation included Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Margaret Lane, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Bertha Ashley Searle, Mrs. Leonie Knoedler, Mrs. Anna I. McGuire, and Mrs. E. M. Foote.

EXPECT WHITMAN TO WIN

But Republicans Are Not So Confident Hughes Will Carry the State.

Governor Whitman spent yesterday resting in this city, preparatory to his campaign here, which begins today. To all who saw him at the St. Regis the Governor expressed confidence that the Republican national and State tickets would win in New York.

The Governor's State-wide campaign, which he has just finished, covered nearly 4,500 miles, including every county north of the Harlem River save Rockland and Chautauqua. They will be covered this week, when the Governor will speak at Jamestown, Mayville, Haverstraw, and other places not decided upon. Also this week the Governor expects to address audiences in the five boroughs of this city and in Westchester.

While they believe the Governor will be re-elected, the Republican leaders up-State are said to be by no means so confident of the Presidential ticket. They all assert now that there are evidences of a swing to Hughes among the voters, but nevertheless they seem to realize that unless the Republican candidate can get a large vote in New York City the State's electoral votes will go to Wilson.

The Republicans derive most comfort from the figures of the last election, when Wilson carried the State, but got a smaller vote than Bryan did in his last campaign. They point out, also, that there are 233,000 more Republicans than Democrats enrolled up-State, and these, with 24,000 Progressives, are expected to overcome the Democratic vote in this city.

GIFTS TO WOMEN'S PARTY.

Mrs. Belmont Heads the List with $25,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A partial list of campaign contributions to the National Woman's Party, which is opposed to President Wilson, was made public at the headquarters of the party today.

Among the contributors were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York, $25,000; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, $1,000; Mrs. William Crocker, San Francisco, $1,000; John Milholland, father of Inez Milholland Boissevain, New York, $5,000.

The funds were spent chiefly for literature and for campaign speakers, according to the statement.

FAIL TO STOP ADAMSON.

Congressman Speaks in Philadelphia Despite Police Threat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A police department attempt to silence Congressman Adamson of Georgia, author of the eight-hour law, and Congressmen Ragsdale of South Carolina and Walsh of New Jersey, speaking in a theatre before an assemblage of two thousand railroad men, failed here tonight. The speakers were warned not to "discuss politics as it was against the law on Sunday." A police lieutenant threatened to turn out the lights. Then he disappeared. All of the speakers advocated the re-election of President Wilson and their remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was for members of several railroad brotherhoods and was held in the William Penn Theatre, West Philadelphia. The police department warned the brotherhood officials on Saturday that no candidate for office would be permitted to speak and that politics could not be discussed by any of the speakers. Despite the threat the meeting was held and the speakers were not disturbed. Congressman Adamson delivered a fifty-minute defense of the Wilson Administration and criticism of Hughes and Roosevelt.

COL. PRICE BOLTS WILSON.

Former Jersey State Chairman Also Declares for Edge for Governor.

Colonel E. L. Price, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey, announced yesterday that he would vote for Charles E. Hughes and use all his influence to defeat Woodrow Wilson. He also came out against H. Otto Wittpenn for Governor of New Jersey on the ground that Mr. Wittpenn stood for the Wilson policies. Colonel Price was for fourteen years head of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and for six years counsel for the City of Newark. He described himself as a "True Democrat whose grandfather fought in the Revolution." He said he had supported Mr. Wilson for Governor of New Jersey and for his present term as President.

Mr. Price also strongly indorsed the candidacy of Walter E. Edge, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate.

TIFFANY & CO.

PEARLS DIAMONDS
JEWELRY SILVER BRONZES
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA
STATIONERY

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

Russian Sables

Our unusual Collection of these rare and beautiful pelts enables us to perfectly match skins into Coats and Sets of the Prevailing Modes

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral.

LOOK at your Glassware tonight at dinner and see whether it does its share, with your linen and cutlery, in making your table pretty and attractive. Or is Glassware one of your Household Utilities which should be replenished here?

Set of Swedish Crystal—With cut stems and an etched pattern. Prices per dozen—Goblets, $10—Clarets, $9.50—Cordials, $9.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street & Sixth Ave., New York City

America's Foremost Specialists
New York Brooklyn Philadelphia
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
Cleveland Buffalo Newark
34th Street—New York

Women's Exclusive Smart Coats
In Interesting Variety
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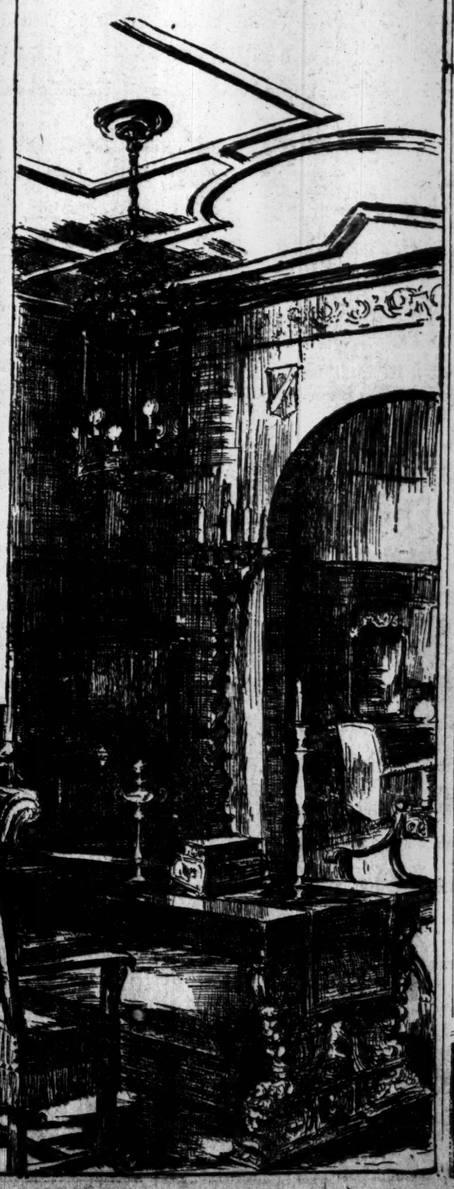

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NEW YORK OUTLOOK STIRS REPUBLICANS

Hughes Managers Hear That Wilson Will Get 34 Per Cent. of Progressive Vote.

MAY DRAFT COL. ROOSEVELT

National Committee Prepares for Final Drive in the More Important Debatable States.

Eastern and Western managers of the Republican Committee held a conference yesterday at National Committee headquarters and made their final plans for winding up the campaign. It was agreed from now on to centre the fight on four or five of the more important debatable States, notably New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Present at the conference were National Chairman William R. Willcox, George W. Perkins, Fred W. Upham, Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee; Herbert Parsons, and A. T. Hert, Western manager of the Republican campaign. Mr. Hert brought first hand information of conditions in the Middle West. Just what he said at the conference is not known, but for publication he said there was no chance of the Democrats carrying Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin or Minnesota.

Chairman Willcox said he had no statement to give out, but it was learned that the managers are not at all satisfied with conditions in New York State. It was said that a prominent Progressive had turned over the result of a canvass of New York State, which showed that 34 per cent. of the Progressive vote of 1912 gave indications of going to President Wilson this year. The canvass, it was said, was a thorough one, and it completely upset the plans of the managers.

It is probable that the Progressive leaders will be called upon to do everything in their power to offset the alleged trend to Wilson among the Bull Moose. It may be that Colonel Roosevelt will be thrown into the breach and asked to make a whirlwind tour of the State. The Republicans, it was said, have plenty of money to spend for the final week, and it was intimated that it would begin to make itself felt wherever it was most urgently needed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thumbs Down for Seabury

At the United Real Estate Owners' Association regular meeting on October 10th the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, for several years past an active propaganda has been conducted by Single Taxers under all sorts of 'Civic Body' names in favor of the Single Tax and its entering wedge, the Building Exempt Tax; and

"*Whereas*, many bills and referendum bills, having these dangerous and unjust methods of taxation for their object, were introduced into the Legislature and defeated during the past seven years; and

"*Whereas*, the aggregate value of realty in New York City is Nine Billion Dollars and the mortgages thereon aggregate Six Billion Dollars, which mortgages are held principally by Savings Banks, Life Insurance Companies and Trust Companies, but all in trust for and on account of millions of depositors, life insurers, widows and orphans; and

"*Whereas*, if the Single Tax or the Building Exempt Tax ever becomes law in the City or State of New York the result would be financially disastrous not only to all realty owners in cities, towns, villages and rural districts, but to Savings Banks, Life Insurance Companies and Trust Companies, depositors in all of the above, to holders and beneficiaries of life insurance, and to all employes and employers; and

"*Whereas*, such Single Tax laws would enormously reduce realty values, compel the foreclosure of mortgages, the money for which is in the first and last analyses provided by millions of small Bank, Life Insurance and Trust Company investors, and would also prevent, by reason of the complete stoppage of new mortgage loans, the erection of any new buildings, to the financial detriment and loss of wages of hundreds of thousands of mechanics throughout the State; the whole resulting in the most disastrous financial cataclysm that the State and even the Nation have ever known; and

"*Whereas*, the following questions have been sent to Judge Seabury and Governor Whitman for their categorical answers thereto, which questions Governor Whitman promptly answered as hereinunder, and Judge Seabury having failed to answer the 'United's' three letters of Sept. 14th and 28th and Oct. 5th on the subject.

1. Do you believe in the Single Tax system of Taxation?
Answer—No.

2. Do you believe in any of the Henry George theories of taxation?
Answer—No.

3. Would you favor or sign as Governor any Single Tax bill or Single Tax referendum bill?
Answer—No.

4. Would you favor or sign as Governor any bill or referendum bill exempting from taxation in whole or part value buildings in New York State or City?
Answer—No; this answer does not refer to present tax exemption of educational, charitable, and religious institutions.

5. Do you believe that taxation should be utilized to adjust the economic and social inequalities due to the mental and physical "make-ups" of man?
Answer—No; but I believe in and favor necessary taxation to maintain the charitable, medical and penal institutions of the State.

6. Do you believe that State and Municipal employees, other than the uniformed police and firemen, should be pensioned in whole or part out of taxation?
Answer—A thorough study of pension systems and the whole subject would have to be made before a competent answer could be given; but it is evident now that the present state of Taxation in New York would not admit of any such added burden.

"*Be It Therefore Resolved*, that the 'United' places itself on record as being in favor of the re-election of Governor Whitman, and that it advises all its members to vote for Governor Whitman; that all realty, tax-paying and civic organizations throughout the City and State be asked to pass similar resolutions; that their members be also advised to vote for Governor Whitman; that copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to all newspapers throughout the State and mailed to all voters."

Printed copies of the above for circulation can be obtained by application to the United's offices, Suite 1401-5, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

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Back To the Bread Line If Wilson's Tariff Is Not Repealed

PRESIDENT WILSON: You are boasting to the voters, through your Department of Commerce and Bureau of Labor, what your Administration and Congress have done for American wage-earners in work provided and payrolls increased for them.

One of your Labor Bureau Bulletins tells of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed bread-winners put to work in the latter part of your term.

But it is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that *all of these bread-winners had full employment when you took office and lost that employment by reason of the tariff legislation enacted at your dictation.*

You know it is a fact that in the fall of 1914 those hundreds of thousands of American wage-earners were out of work because of the tariff, framed, enacted and put into operation under your personal supervision and at your behest.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that while foreign goods were checked from pouring into our markets by the American tariff system of the Republican party, this country bought abroad in 1912, $581,000,000 less goods than it sold abroad.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the first six months of 1913, during four months of which you were President, but during all of which the Republican tariff was still in operation, our imports were $286,000,000 lower than our exports.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the whole year of 1913, during ten months of which you were President, but during only three months of which your tariff was in operation, our imports were $691,000,000 lower than our exports.

But it is a fact, and you know it is a fact, *that in the first six months of* 1914, *with your tariff in operation all those months, this country followed the deadly path of larger and larger imports, driving American industries out of business and American wage-earners out of work, in favor of foreign capital and foreign labor.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in January 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad, $64,000,00 more than we bought abroad; but in January 1914, under your tariff, only $49,000,000 more.

That in February 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $44,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in February 1914, under your tariff, only $25,000,000.

That in March 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $31,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in March 1914, under your tariff, only $4,900,000.

That in April 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $53,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in April 1914, under your tariff, we *bought abroad* $11,000,000 *more than we sold abroad.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the five months from April to August 1913, inclusive, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $218,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in the corresponding months of 1914, under your tariff, we *bought abroad* $39,000,000 *more than we sold abroad.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that your tariff ceased to work havoc with American industries and business and to impoverish American labor only when the war came to dam off, at the source abroad, those ***cheap labor imports*** which you had allowed to flood our markets.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that it was the war which put our wage-earners back to work, in spite of your tariff, but that the moment the war stops *thousands of munition plants will go out of business and hundreds of thousands of wage-earners employed in them will go off their payrolls.*

And more,—that many other industries now supported by the day and night activity of our munition plants and by the vast earning power of the wage-earners in them will be compelled to close down in part or in whole.

Then when those hundreds of thousands of our own wage-earners suddenly lose their employment and the twelve to twenty million wage-earners of the Old World now engaged in war return to their normal occupations, and their surplus products of peace are allowed to flood into this country again as they were flooding in until the outbreak of the war, *the work of ruining American industries, which was begun by your tariff before the war, must be completed after the war; the American wage-earners put into the bread-line by your tariff but taken out by the war, must, with peace restored, go back into that bread-line of your making in* 1914.

Therefore, President Wilson, when you ask American wage-earners to vote, on November 7th, for your tariff, you ask them to vote to live in a Fool's Paradise of war trade for mere months or weeks, only to be plunged by that tariff immediately afterward back into pauperism and the bread line.

Republican National Publicity Committee

GRIDIRON REVIEW SHOWS POWER OF LEADERS

HARVARD AND YALE ON THE UPGRADE

Showing of Crimson and Blue in Saturday's Games Reveals Increased Power.

TIGER NEEDS CURRYCOMB

Princeton Eleven Must Be Smoothed and Polished in Spots—Status of Other Leading Teams.

The soundness of Harvard's coaching system furnished unmistakable results in the stadium against Cornell on Saturday. The Crimson players, many of them constituting green 'Varsity material, showed all the elements which go to make up a strong football eleven. They were resourceful and were never at a loss to know what to do. Haughton's newest machine has been taught to handle the ball properly and showed encouraging acumen, too, in following the leather ovoid. Cornell's loose playing gave the Harvard players an excellent chance to profit by their ability to be in the right place at the right time when the pigskin was free.

The last two weeks have worked wonders with the Harvard team. Last year, in the Cornell game, Harvard's development had not reached its present stage. Cornell, on the other hand, was keyed up especially for the Harvard contest and got the jump on the Crimson. Profiting by last year's experience, Harvard was prepared for anything which Cornell might present. Even if Cornell had sent to Cambridge a team as well prepared as last year's Ithaca eleven was, it is doubtful if it would have had much of a chance against Harvard. The opposition afforded by Cornell on Saturday was not strong enough to extend Harvard to a display of its utmost power. It was evident that the Crimson had much in reserve which it did not have to use, but a big step in the way of football demonstrated by the Cambridge team, keener, more aggressive and smarter than any tactical array which Dr. Al. Sharpe's ambitious eleven could offer.

Hopes of Cornell Crushed.

In direct opposition to its status of a year ago, Cornell was lacking in two of the fundamental principles of the game. The men handled the ball poorly and their tackling was haphazard and not effective. The lack of knowledge of this kind counted heavily against the Big Red team. With this surprisingly weak showing, Cornell loses its chance for the championship honors attained last season. At the same time, Harvard looms up as a stronger possibility than ever in the games which are to come.

Eddie Casey gives promise of developing into the sort of backfield star which the Crimson needs to fill the shoes of Mahan. Casey is one of those dodging, wriggling runners hard to bring down in an open field. He has one of the most valuable assets for a halfback, in that he can keep going after the tacklers hit him.

The game brought out another encouraging point for Harvard. Horween showed that he can fill the bill as a punter. When the season began there was much worrying at Cambridge because there was no proficient kicker on the Harvard squad. The coaches set about to make one and Horween is the result. If there is any football ability lurking dormant in any member of the Harvard squad Haughton and his staff of coaches seem to have a very happy faculty of bringing it out. After the showing against Cornell, Yale and Princeton will now look down in their little books that in spite of the loss of numerous veterans of last season, this year's Crimson aggregation is a smart, wide-awake proposition which will bear close watching as the cold Saturday afternoons next month.

Princeton's Obvious Defects.

Princeton found no reason to be jubilant over its defeat of Dartmouth. The Orange and Black did not show the power and strategy which one naturally looks for in such a veteran eleven. It showed two serious weaknesses, fumbling and over-high tackling. On more than one occasion, the tackler missed his man entirely. The Tiger line is a formidable affair, plays compactly together and has the necessary faculty of tightening up within the 20-yard danger zone. The ends, Highly and Wilson, got down under Driggs's kicks well and Dartmouth gained little in running back punts.

The Tiger backfield seems a carefully drilled, smoothly working quartet, but in Saturday's exhibition, somehow or other, no star loomed up. Every great football team must have at least one player who not only fits in with the play of the other players with perfect harmony, but who also has something in reserve. A championship team needs one who is so great as an individual performer, that, when the team is in woeful need of a few yards, he can go in and by supreme effort pull the eleven out of a hole. There is no conspicuous line-smasher on this year's Tiger eleven.

Princeton showed no novelty in attack. In fact, right up to the time that the luck of the game broke for the Tigers and Driggs made his long, spectacular run after intercepting a forward pass Princeton had been decidedly outplayed by the Dartmouth team. The Dartmouth backfield showed more power to advance the ball than did Princeton's. An effective punch was lacking in the charge of the Tiger backs. On one occasion, when within striking distance of the Dartmouth goal, instead of continuing a running attack on the Green line and around the ends Princeton resorted to the forward pass as a scoring play, which was trusting altogether too much to luck. That the majority of forward passes fail proves conclusively the chance a team takes in using it at a critical time.

Defense of Tigers Is Sturdy.

Princeton's defense looks strong enough for this time of the season. It can close up and fight back stubbornly when the occasion demands it. It is very doubtful, even if Dartmouth had not fumbled so frequently, whether the Green's backs could have penetrated the strong Tiger forwards within the 20-yard line. It is a serious reflection on Princeton's alertness that Dartmouth's fumbles were recovered by its own players. Princeton surely has not the ability at following a loose ball that some of its elevens of the past have shown. The New Jersey men have much strategy and aggressiveness to develop for the big games next month.

Yale showed marked improvement in the forward-pass carnival at New Haven against Washington and Jefferson, the mountaineers who revel in the fact that they have defeated the Blue for two years past. The work of Tad Jones's football students is still ragged, but each week the Yale eleven shows increased power and aggressiveness. When the finishing touches are administered within the next couple of weeks followers of the Elis expect to see a team which will make them forget some of the elevens of the last few seasons. True, Washington and Jefferson had a lighter line than Yale, and the Yale backs had a somewhat yielding target for their attacks.

Must Prepare for Aerial Attack.

Yale was able to trample Washington and Jefferson by sheer power, but in the meantime the eleven is being carefully schooled in the finer points of the game. That a stronger defense will have to be worked up against the forward pass game was shown by the fact that the boys from the Pennsylvania mountains were able to score twice by accurate heaves of the oval. Princeton and Harvard are sure to make much use of this play against Yale, and the Blue will have to have a better defense against it than they now possess.

Hardly less of a surprise than the Harvard walkover against Cornell was Penn's crushing defeat by Pittsburgh. As the season progresses this eleven of Glenn Warner's looms up as one of the top-notch aggregations of the Autumn. After Penn's encouraging showing against Penn State it was believed that the Quakers would at least give Pittsburgh a severe test; but the power of the Smoky City team proved to be greater than William Penn's boys could cope with.

The East Versus West Games.

The intersectional games Saturday between the East and Middle West furnished thrills. Tufts gave Indiana more than an armful, although its margin of victory was slight. Michigan gave Syracuse a heartbreaking beating in the final period when the Salt City eleven seemed to have victory within its grasp. Maulbetsch, Zeiger, and Smith showed themselves to be line smashers of the first order and the Syracuse forwards were unable to stop them.

Oliphant of the Army team did things against Villanova on the plains at West Point which will give the Navy folk much food for thought. This dashing player cut loose, and scored six touchdowns and kicked nine goals. West Point has not had an individual scoring star like Oliphant since the days of Charley Daly. Villanova's opposition proved weak, but the Army eleven should get a better test when it faces Notre Dame at the end of the week.

Having scored 286 points in its last four games as compared with a total of 14 points registered by its opponents, the University of Minnesota football eleven appears to be firmly intrenched in the lead for the "big nine" championship. The Gophers buried Iowa in the Western Conference race Saturday under a 67-to-0 score, eliminating the Hawkeyes from further consideration in the championship race.

Wisconsin, by its 30-to-7 triumph over Chicago, killed the last chance the Maroon had of finishing even close to the front. It was Chicago's second defeat of the conference season. Although the Badgers played a tricky game and are conceded to be better than a year ago, critics believe they will have to play in much improved form to hold Minnesota even to a close score.

HARVARD SHIFT EXPECTED.

Taylor May Go to Right Guard or Centre for Virginia Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—There will be very little football tomorrow for the Harvard football men who played the greater part of the Cornell game Saturday, but Tuesday will find the squad again hard at work. The Princeton game now demands attention of the coaches, and the Tigers are figured as being a very much different proposition this Fall than Cornell.

The squad was not handicapped by any injuries in Saturday's engagement. Captain Dadmun, who hurt his leg, will get light work for several days, but Dick Harte, who was removed from the game early because of a blow on the head, is again in condition.

This week Bond and Flower probably will be out for backfield work, and Taylor and Clark will be on hand for the line. A shift or two may be made before the Virginia game, the likeliest possibility being that Taylor will be worked into right guard or centre.

YALE COACHES PLEASED.

Defensive Work of Blue Against W. and J. Forward Passes Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—An examination of the Yale players who went into the game yesterday against Washington and Jefferson showed that not one was the worse for the strenuous match. The visitors played the hardest football seen on Yale field this season without injuring a single Yale opponent.

At the Yale infirmary, where Chub Sheldon is ill with inflammatory rheumatism, no hope is held out that he will ever attempt to play football again. The withdrawal of his back Bob Bingham at the last moment was due to physical weakness, caused by an attack of sore throat. He will be ready to resume his place by the middle of this week. In his absence the brilliant play of Harold Carey yesterday established him as certain of plenty of football in the remaining games of the season, although it is unlikely that he will be selected ahead of Bingham in the lineup for the final games.

The Yale coaches said today that they expected the Washington and Jefferson game to prove a definite test of Yale's defense for the forward pass. They are pleased that the eleven was able to protect itself as well as it did against the baffling heaves of the Pennsylvania team.

TIGERS WILL WORK HARD.

Game Against Dartmouth Regarded as a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The Princeton football team is scheduled for an unusually hard week of practice, as many flaws in the Tiger machine made themselves evident in the contest with Dartmouth Saturday. The next few days will be about the last which Head Coach Speedy Rush will have in which to drive his charges to the limit, and Saturday's contest proved that a decided improvement will have to be shown if Princeton hopes to triumph over Harvard or Yale this Fall.

The playing of the Tigers on Saturday was a distinct disappointment to the undergraduates, and many excuses are being offered. It cannot be denied that Princeton is far behind the stage of development which it had reached at this time last season, and the only doubt which exists here is whether rapid improvement will be made during the next couple of weeks which intervene before the contest with Harvard. The entire football squad has full confidence in Speedy Rush, however, and it is felt that within another two weeks the Tigers will be able to perform nearly to their limit.

CORNELL ELEVEN DOWNCAST

But Dr. Sharpe Is Hopeful for Remaining Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Cornell football team returned to Ithaca early this morning, crestfallen over its defeat by Harvard yesterday, but not out of the fight.

"We were beaten by a better team," said Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, head coach, "but we are capable of playing better football than we did yesterday, and I think we can show that before the season ends. We got a late start and will have to hustle to develop the sort of team work we need."

The Cornell squad, although mentally downcast, is physically in fair shape, and has a hard week ahead.

IDLE WEEK FOR ELEVENS.

Local College Teams Will Rest Saturday for Election Day Games.

There will be no college football battles in the city Saturday afternoon because of the scheduling of games for Election Day, Nov. 7, by all three local managements. Columbia's gridiron warriors will practice all this week, including Saturday, for the contest with Stevens on the holiday, but the freshman eleven will hold forth on South Field Saturday against the New Utrecht High School team.

Fordham's big game of the season, with Georgetown, will be played on Election Day, and New York University will battle with Bucknell on the same day at Ohio Field.

The only college game in the metropolitan district on Saturday will be at Newark, between Rutgers and Holy Cross.

Golf Tourney on Thanksgiving Day.

Announcement has been made that the Country Club of Lakewood will begin its annual Fall golf tournament on Thanksgiving Day. Play will be continued the Friday and Saturday immediately following.

SWIMMING LEAGUE DEBARS FRESHMEN

Intercollegiate Body Adopts Long-Deferred Rule—N. Y. U. Now Associate Member.

After four years of agitation the Intercollegiate Swiming Association, at its annual meeting yesterday at the New York A. C., adopted a rule prohibiting freshmen from competing on any team. This measure was passed after New York University had been admitted as an associate member, and it will bar Teddy Cann, the New York A. C. water star and holder of several amateur titles, from representing the University Heights school in the next individual championships which were set for March 31 at the University of Pennsylvania.

Yale and Princeton, two of the leading members of the association, have been fighting for four years to have the freshman rule adopted, but without success until yesterday. Neither of these institutions permit first year men to complete on any of their 'Varsity squads in intercollegiate competition.

To bring about a uniformity in aquatic regulations throughout the colleges of the country, the Intercollegiate Association adopted in full the swimming and water polo code recently accepted by the National Collegiate Association. No radical changes are brought about in the I. S. A. competitions through the adoption of the new rules. Several months ago the I. S. A. presented a number of recommendations to the authorities of the National College Association regarding changes in the code of the latter body. They were at first turned down, but at a meeting held about a month ago, were accepted. It was this action that led the I. S. A. to adopt the N. C. A. rules., which govern swimming in almost every college in the country.

H. E. Purdy of the University of Pennsylvania was elected President for the ensuing year, C. H. Latrobe of Princeton Vice President and D. V. Garston of Yale Secretary and Treasurer. The Graduate Advisory Board, which went into session before the undergraduate body, again selected C. H. Trubenbach of Columbia as President and elected E. W. Ill of Princeton Secretary.

New York University, Rutgers, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were admitted to associate membership, joining Wesleyan and Amherst. Associate membership gives the students of the colleges the right to compete in the individual but not the team championships.

A recommendation of the Graduate Advisory Board that water soccer be adopted instead of the rougher water polo was not accepted in toto, but all of the members agreed to give the new game a thorough trial and decide which is superior at the next meeting, which will be held late in March. Ten-minute games will be played by each college in all of the dual championship meets, but they will not be considered as titular events. Should a majority agree that water soccer is the better sport, it will be added to the championship list.

A few minor changes in the rules were adopted, one of which will bring the annual election of officers forward to the time of the individual championships. A proposition to adopt a uniform diving board was placed in the hands of Frank Mullen of C. C. N. Y., who will decide the matter.

Those present at the undergraduate meeting were Messrs. Purdy and Russell, Pennsylvania; Garston, Donald and Ferguson, Yale; Latrobe, Jackson and Ill, Princeton; Horwits, Shapiro and Mullen, C. C. N. Y.; Vollmer, Trubenbach, Herbert, Pauley, Lee and Bijur, Columbia.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM WINS.

Defeats Clan MacDuff in A. F. A. Game—Other Matches.

That New York will be represented in the second round of the American Football Association's cup tie competition was assured by the victory of the eleven of the New York Football Club over Clan MacDuff at Harlem Oval by the close score of 1 to 0 yesterday. The clansmen put up a stout resistance and were not scored against during the first period. After the second half had been in progress little more than ten minutes, however, Clan MacDuff's well-drilled goal yielded to a fine shot by Puxty from a mixup after a cross by Cooper.

The line-up:

New York, (1.)	Position.	Clan M'D., (0.)
Porter	G.	Reilly
J. Robertson	R. B.	Neill
M. Williams	L. B.	Robertson
A. Vandeweghe	R. H.	Ingalls
Yonden Eynden	C. H.	McElroy
Nichol	L. H.	Winchester
Garside	O. R.	Flatley
Hemingsley	I. R.	Connelly
Hayes	C.	Duncan
Puxty	L.	Kennedy
Cooper	O. L.	McGough

Referee—A. Burnside. Linesmen—Messrs. Burroughs and Campbell. Goal—Puxty. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

By defeating the strong team of the Dublin F. C. of Paterson at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn yesterday by 3 to 0, the soccer team of the Bay Ridge Football Club qualified for the first round of the cup tie series of the United States Football Association, and earned the right to meet the Irish-Americans next Sunday on the same grounds.

Playing against the Yonkers Rovers in a Metropolitan League game, the Fulton-Camerons defeated their opponents by the score of 4 goals to 1 at Glen Park, Yonkers.

Three thousand spectators saw the Bethlehem Steel eleven, champions of both the U. S. Football Association and the American Football Association, defeat the Scottish-Americans by 2 goals to nothing at Newark yesterday.

The St. George eleven won a Metropolitan League game from the Astor Field team by a score of 2 goals to nothing at Manhattan Field yesterday.

The Babcock and Wilcox soccer eleven obtained the verdict over Greenpoint by 4 to 1 in an American Football Association cup tie game yesterday afternoon at Bayonne, N. J.

BENNETT'S AIM IS TRUE.

He Wins Three Prizes at the Harrison Island Traps.

Commodore A. P. Bennett of the New Rochelle Yacht Club carried off the honors yesterday at the preliminary shoot of that club on Harrison Island. It was a 100-target hondicap match, in which eight men took part, and the conditions were so favorable, as to wind and light, that full scores were returned in all except one of the five events.

The Commodore's first victory was the 15-target scratch prize, with a score of 14, G. P. Granbery and J. N. McLoughlin being the runners up with 13 each. His next prize was the first 25 disk handicap match, which he won with a full score after a tie with McLoughlin. He finished the day by capturing the high handicap prize with a total of 97, on his handicap of 8. J. N. McLoughlin, with 96 as his total, was high scratch man for the day. Francis N. Wilson, former Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, won both of the other 25-target handicap matches.

Thirteen gunners took part in the first Sunday shoot of the Winter season of the New York A. C., at Travers Island, yesterday. A. L. Burns captured the high scratch prize with a 95. D. H. Martin took the second prize with a card of 92.

J. S. Connors, one of the novice shooters, won the high handicap cup. Shooting with an allowance of 25, he annexed the trophy with a full card of 100 targets. M. McVoy, Jr., won the second prize with a card of 90—8—98. A special take-home trophy was won by W. B. Ogden with a score of 46—4—50.

Richmond Again Oakland Champion

Lewis M. Richmond retained the title of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday, when, in the final thirty-six holes, he defeated Theodore Cassabeer by 10 up and 9 to play. This is the second year that Richmond has held the championship. P. H. Moore won the Mary Garden Cup at thirty-six holes.

MITTIE BEDWORTH WINS.

Murphy's Mare Lengthens String of Victories on Harlem Speedway.

Mittie Bedworth, J. A. Murphy's fleet pacer, driven by Jesse Smith, continued her winning streak by carrying off the blue ribbon in the 1:02 class pace, the feature of the sixth Fall matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. The summaries:

1:10 CLASS, PACING.

			Actual time.
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. Meckle)	1	1	Hdcp. M. S.
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conroy)	4	2	3:15 28:14
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	4	
Madame X., br. m., (C. G. Cramer)	3	3	

Time—1:08; 1:06¾.

1:08 CLASS, TROTTING.

Regents Ghost, ch. h., (W. F. Mangan)	2	1	1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. Martin)	1	2	2
Fred Hope, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	3	4	3
High Born Lady, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	4	3	4
George Carden, br. h., (M. I. Aronson)	5	5	5

Time—1:08½; 1:09½; 1:09.

1:06 CLASS, PACING.

Jennie Frisco, br. m., (C. Welland)	1	1	
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	3	3	
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	4	2	
Lustrous McKinney, (M. F. Kearins)	2	4	

Time—1:05¾; 1:06.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2	1	1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. F. Kennedy)	3	3	2
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	1	2	dr.

Time—1:07; 1:07¾; 1:09¼.

1:08 CLASS, PACING.

The Manager, b. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	1	
Polly Barry, gr. m., (Dr. Manning)	2	3	
J. Potter, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	4	2	
Victor Volla, br. g., (I. Y. Hunt)	3	4	

Time—1:06; 1:07¼.

1:16 CLASS, TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	1	
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller)	2	4	
Baron Spier, br. h., (N. G. Grunsfelder)	3	3	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (R. O. Currie)	5	2	
Marie Winter, b. m., (A. I. Issaef)	4	5	
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. E. Meckle)	6	6	
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	7	7	

Time—1:11; 1:09¾.

1:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Nell McLintock, r. m., (G. J. Morris)	1	1	
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)	2	2	
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Muller)	3	3	
Legal Guy, b. g., (I. W. Backus)	4	4	

Time—1:06; 1:06¾.

1:02 CLASS, PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1	
Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	2	2	

Time—1:04; 1:04.

LEHMAN LEADS BIG FIELD.

Harlem Runner Captures Five-Mile Race of St. Peter's Club.

Eddie Lehman, a Harlem youngster, who a few short months ago was competing as a novice, yesterday jumped into prominence among handicap runners by blazing the trail for 153 rivals in the annual five-mile chase of the St. Peter's Club in Jersey City, which opened the cross-country competitive season across the Hudson. Handicapped at 3 minutes and 15 seconds, Lehman ran his own race and followed pace until a half mile from the finish, when he jumped the field to win by fifty yards from B. Masterson, of the Swe-Ohk-Amerus American A. C., in 28:14.

Eddie Mayo, the fleet Brooklyn A. A. distance runner, won the fast time prize from scratch, finishing in forty-eighth position in 27:07.

Harriers of the Ninety-second Street division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association had not much trouble winning the principal team award, finishing in fourth, fifth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth positions, for the low total of 40 points.

The leaders finished as follows:

Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual time. M. S.
E. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	3:15	28:14
B. Masterson, Swedish-American A. C.	3:30	28:39
E. Walsh, Irish-American A. C.	3:00	28:11
O. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.	3:15	28:29
H. Von Gelder, unattached	3:00	28:50
J. Goff, unattached, (3:00,)	28:55;	S. Frerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (2:30,) 28:10; L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:15,) 28:56; F. McManus, Paulist A. C., (3:00,) 28:42; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., (2:45,) 28:28; N. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 28:16; W. Finlay, Hollywood Inn A. A., (2:30,) 28:30; G. Palma, St. Christopher A. C., (3:15,) 29:13; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:15,) 28:15; J. Merber, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:00,) 29:02; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 29:34; C. Kopper, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:00,) 29:05; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15,) 28:24; P. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (3:00,) 29:10; G. Andrews, unattached, (2:15,) 28:26.

TEAM SCORES.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	4	5	11	13	16	—49
Paulist A. C.	6	8	15	17	21	—67
Swedish-American A. C.	2	3	14	44	43	—94
Morningside A. C.	1	12	28	50	53	—144
Hollywood Inn A. A.	9	19	29	38	41	—136
Brooklyn A. A.	7	23	27	32	36	—143
Seward A. A.	7	18	20	47	50	—152
Hungarian-American A. C.	10	24	40	48	45	—167
Jersey Harriers	22	35	37	46	55	—195
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	54	39	51	53	58	—235

Joe Malone, a cross-country champion of several years ago, came back yesterday in the first handicap road run of the Mohawk A. C. and won the fast-time prize, finishing in tenth position from the 45 seconds mark in 22:28. Arthur Goth, who started from scratch, was clocked in 22:37. First honors went to H. Laboda, who with 4:15 start, journeyed the route in 25:25.

The order of finish:

H. Laboda, (4:15,) 25:25; H. Donohue, (4:15,) 25:25; M. Dwyer, (2:15,) 23:24; G. Mascos, (2:45,) 24:07; J. Dolan, (1:15,) 22:38; J. Brooks, (2:00,) 23:24; S. Weiss, (2:00,) 23:31; C. Furber, (4:15,) 25:47; E. Naylor, (1:00,) 24:02; J. Malone, (0:45,) 22:28; H. Jameson, (1:15,) 23:37; W. Roak, (3:00,) 25:24; A. Roth, (scratch,) 22:37; F. Smerigo, (4:15,) 27:10; H. Glenn, (4:15,) 27:16.

Another member of the Pores family loomed on the athletic horizon yesterday when Daniel, brother of Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. winner of the last Brooklyn-Sea Gate marathon, triumphed in the weekly run of the Holy Cross Lyceum. By his victory in 22:00 flat, Pores became eligible to compete in a special race to be held by the Lyceum in January. M. Welty of the home club, who finished second, was also declared eligible.

Frank Davey, a Macomba A. C. standard bearer, led the field a merry chase in the weekly run of the Bradhurst F. C. yesterday, and won easily in 24:53. J. Daly, his clubmate, and R. Jacobs of the Clark House A. A. were second and third, respectively.

Rani and Bubble Win Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—Commodore Clifford Mallory's Rani was today announced the winner of a cup offered in competition by Commodore L. H. Dyer for Saturday races among Arrow Class yachts during the month of October. In the handicap Sunday races between the Arrow and Indian Harbor One Design Classes in the October series for a cup offered by a member of the club, whose name is withheld, the Bubbles of the Arrow Class, owned by Ralph T. Bailey, captured the trophy.

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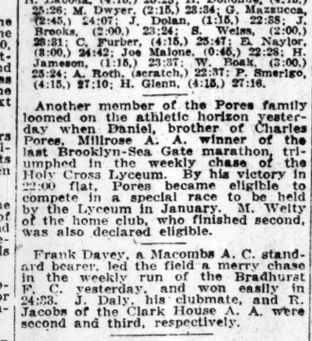

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Comment on Current Events

Half Way to the Final Goal.

After a more or less pleasant canter over the plains of the early season the real contenders for final football honors begin now their climb up the cliff on the brow of which the sturdiest and speediest will pluck the laurel. A time there was, and not long past, when, by foregone conclusion, four teams, ever the same, qualified for the final heat in the annual gridiron race. Battering rams from Ithaca, from Hanover, from Pittsburgh, Providence, Hamilton, and Washington, Penn., have leveled the stockades of the Big Four and enriched the football season by giving more flavor and import to many of the early games. Potent rivals arise on all sides for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, and the Fall campaign is a lively free-for-all throughout its duration.

Nevertheless, the informal awarding of a title commonly awaits the ultimate contests at Cambridge, New Haven, and Princeton, for the Crimson, the Blue, and the Orange and Black retain their prestige despite occasional bruises and semi-occasional humiliation. A mighty competitor was overthrown by each on Saturday, and there remains upright—exceedingly upright and ominously well poised—against them on the Eastern battle ground, among the teams of championship calibre, only Pittsburgh, only Glenn Warner's Panthers. That's all! Anybody but a glutton will regard it as quite sufficient. For the bones of Penn, strewn on Forbes Field, testify eloquently. Folwell mustered the most promising Quaker eleven of recent seasons—certainly no weakling combination—for the fray, and all it saw was Pittsburgh's justly celebrated smoke heralding an avalanche.

Warner's warriors can only glare eastward and send prayers, filtered of unholy energy by the rarefied atmosphere of Western Pennsylvania, upward to whatever gods there be upon the Olympus of athletes. They are not to meet Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. But if the round robin of these three results in one victory and one defeat for each, and if Pittsburgh romps through the remainder of its schedule, the consensus of opinion will doubtless deliver the Eastern title, carefully wrapped and sealed, at the gates of Forbes Field.

Cornell's hopes of final honors went a-glimmering with the knockout at John Harvard's hands of the sixth member of the Swe-Ohk-American A. C., in 28:14. And with the crushing of the Quakers—for the loss of status of the latter team will deprive a possible victory over Folwell's men of power to restore the prestige of Sharpe's battalion.

Sol Metzger sent into the Yale bowl an eleven with certain elements of greatness. No other team of the year is likely to develop such skill in the aerial attack by means of the forward pass as Washington and Jefferson. Admirable in speed and spirit, it is yet too light to withstand so heavy and, withal, agile an animal as the Bulldog. And so the eager desire for a third straight victory at New Haven and the vision of a solid claim to the title which animated W. and J. vanish in melancholy.

Dartmouth has had the experience in Princeton, at least once before, of deserving, yet failing, to win. A bleary-eyed, venomous jinx, with a mouth like an earthquake, emerges from the soil of the Palmer Stadium whenever a trainload from Hanover appears. It was a great stand that Captain Gough's team, fresh from defeat by Georgetown, made, and the Tiger draws from Saturday's record less of credit than either the Crimson or the Blue.

Lines upon which to sketch the probabilities of final status for the leading elevens are still lacking. It seems assured that Harvard, despite the defeat by Tufts, will hardly enter its crucial games in the rôle of the under dog. What boots the prestige of even the upper dog, however, while a panther's defiant howl resounds over Pennsylvania's plains?

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Ahmeek and Displacement Rules.

Mr. Hanan's protest of Ahmeek, which was declared winner of the Manhasset Bay Cup in the races on the Sound last August, has already borne fruit, as the remeasurement of the yacht resulted in a discovery that her rating was 31.53 instead of 31. This result was reached by both Morgan Barney, measurer for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Professor Joseph Riley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the latter measuring the craft at the request of her owner, Charles Francis Adams.

In order to avoid similar troubles and protests in future races in Eastern waters, the Eastern Yacht Club—which stands in the same relative position to yacht racing in Massachusetts waters as does the New York Yacht Club in Long Island Sound racing—has passed a rule requiring that all yachts in Classes P, Q, R and S must be weighed for displacement before being allowed to participate in races under Eastern Yacht Club rules. Measurement certificates, which caused all the trouble in the unfortunate Manhasset Bay Cup affair, will no longer be accepted on displacement. Such a rule will put an end to the possibility of such protest as was made and sustained against Ahmeek, for the Eastern Yacht Club certificate of displacement will be authoritative.

This excellent rule will probably be suggested for adoption by all yacht clubs affiliated with the Atlantic Coast Conference, which includes yacht clubs in both New York and Massachusetts waters, as well as all along shore, at its next meeting. With definitive action by this parent body, there will be a uniform rule for all clubs which will put an end to the many disputes that have existed in the past over this matter of rating. The membership of the Long Island Sound Racing Association, with which most of the Sound clubs are affiliated, is in favor of the adoption of a similar rule.

Another question, incidental to the Manhasset Bay series, which must be settled this Winter, or else lead to more troubles, is the matter of the measurement of the so-called Gunther and Marconi and other high-peaked rigs, with which several of the P Class of sloops have been experimenting, Nahma sailing in races last Summer with the Marconi rig, though discarding it just before the sailing of the cup races. The Long Island Sound Association has taken the matter up officially, as has the New York Yacht Club, and some decision will be reached by the committees handling the matter for recommendation to individual clubs, and also for action by the Atlantic Coast Conference, so as to secure a uniform rule for all clubs to work under. As it is today, there are as many different theories as to how the correct measurement should be made as there are official club measurers. The snarl must be straightened out before the racing season of 1917 comes around and a rule agreed upon so as to guide both designers of the new craft to be built this Spring and their sailmakers.

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Kolehmainen and Condition.

Condition is an all-powerful factor in the success of any athlete. Without condition, form, shape, or whatever one cares to designate being in the state of physical perfection for competitive sport, ability goes for naught. Throughout the Summer Hannes Kolehmainen, the great little Finnish runner, has been "out of condition." First he lost his five-mile metropolitan championship, and a short time later he was compelled to relinquish his five-mile national title. These two reverses he suffered because he was not in shape. He had the ability—it had not deserted him even though he was twice vanquished—but he needed condition.

Without any flaring of trumpets Hannes went in search of condition. His first stop was New Haven, and it was his only stop, for in the City of Elms he found condition in the Yale bowl. For weeks Kolehmainen worked for this elusive condition, and that his efforts were rewarded there could be no doubt after the great race he ran on Saturday in winning the ten-mile National A. A. U. championship at Macomb's Dam Park and retaining the honors he had won in 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Kolehmainen deserved the success he gained Saturday. He ran with his head as well as with his feet. His mind did just what he wanted them to do—made the pace all the way to the final quarter. He conserved his strength throughout, and never once made a fruitless dash to get to the front until he started in earnest after the honors on the thrilling last lap.

There are few athletes like Kolehmainen. The Finn does not trifle with his condition. He ran poorly this Summer because of illness—an illness of which few were aware. That he is plucky goes without saying, but no better example of his courage could be found than the race of Saturday, in which he trailed for nine and three-quarters miles, to come from behind and win in the final stretch. The Winged Flat of the Irish-American A. C. was missed from Kolehmainen's jersey, but without it he was just as great an athlete in action as he ever was bearing the standard.

Another example of what condition will do for an athlete is Dick Remer, New York A. C., winner of the seven-mile walk. Remer is 85 years old, yet never were seven miles walked faster by any American than he showed in winning his titular brackets. Remer's success came from his condition, brought about by long and faithful training.

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Fisher, Dean of Basket Ball.

Basket ball generally, and particularly at Columbia, will feel keenly the retirement of Harry A. Fisher, who for thirteen years has been player and coach at Morningside Heights. As member of the Rules Committee and editor of the annual guide book for several years, the great Winter intercollegiate game will miss the man who has perhaps fostered and inaugurated more constructive improvements than any other college man in the country. His status has been analogous to that of Walter Camp, the recognized dean of football.

At Columbia basket ball has perhaps brought more of the right kind of advertising of athletic teams than any other sport, and this is due to Fisher. During the years between 1905 and 1914, when the Light Blue and White crews were having only fair success at Poughkeepsie, when there was no football team and only mediocre baseball success, it was the basket ball five that kept Columbia on the college athletic map, and it was in this period that Harry Fisher was at his best. He left college in 1905, after having won membership on the all-American five for two years and having played on two Columbia teams that completed league seasons without a defeat. And in the next nine years Columbia teams won five championships under Fisher's direction. The Morningside university became known in the athletic way as a topnotcher for basket ball, and such players as Ted Kiendl, Art Alexander, Murray and Charlie Lee, Babe and Kid Benson, and Dan Neenan won recognition on all-American fives by wearing the Light Blue and White jerseys. In the remarkable year of 1909 the entire Columbia five was selected as the representative all-American team.

For the immediate future the Columbia athletic authorities will intrust the safekeeping of its basket ball fame to Carl J. Merner, who has succeeded Fisher as coach. Little is known of Merner in the East, for his achievements as director of basket ball, football, and track sports have been at Middle Western colleges, principally with the Kansas State Aggies, where he last was coach. He will have complete charge, although there is a tacit understanding at Morningside that Fisher will be an unofficial adviser, much in a similar position that Charles Courtney holds to the Cornell crews.

Stout Wins Title on Links.

The final round of the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club at thirty-six holes resulted in a victory for Charles T. Stout, by 7 up and 6 to play. Morton L. Fearey, who recently won the Staten Island championship, was runner up.

168,200 RESPOND TO CHURCH CALL

Go-to-Church Sunday and Many Celebrations Help to Make Record Attendance.

HONOR MEMORY OF LUTHER

Reformed Churches, St. Paul's, Scotch Presbyterian and Old John Street Have Anniversaries.

The celebration of Go-to-Church Sunday and the opening of the Lutheran Reformation anniversary, in addition to anniversary celebrations by several other churches, resulted yesterday in a church attendance of Protestants estimated last night by Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the Go-to-Church Sunday Committee, as the largest on any single Sunday in the history of the city.

Dr. Young said that all the estimates of the committee, made on reports from more than fifty churches, showed an attendance of 25 per cent. above normal. There are 186,380 members of Protestant churches in New York; counts yesterday showed an attendance of 168,200, or about 90 per cent. Two churches reported a gain of 50 per cent., two of 30 per cent., and so on, only five reporting no noticeable increase. Go-to-Church Sunday is an annual event, yesterday being the third. The movement is non-denominational.

The festival year of the Lutheran Church in America, which will culminate on Oct. 31, 1917, the 400th anniversary of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the church door at Wittenberg by Martin Luther, began yesterday. Throughout the year there will be special services, collections for general and specific purposes, which are expected to total $10,000,000, and ceremonies for commemorating the birth of the Reformation. The celebration in the United States is under the charge of a General Joint Committee appointed by the three chief bodies of the Lutheran Church—the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod, South. The membership of the Lutheran Church is the third largest in America, including 2,000,000 persons.

The principal events in the city yesterday were a morning service in St. James's Lutheran Church in Madison Avenue, at Seventy-third Street, at which the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, the pastor, preached; a religious mass meeting in the afternoon in the auditorium of the Bedford Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, and a joint reformation service of Australian Churches in Manhattan and the Bronx at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, West 123d Street, near Seventh Avenue, in the evening.

Likened Luther to Columbus.

Dr. Remensnyder preached on the "Dangers of Protestantism," and took for his text St. Paul's protest that the liberty purchased by Christ was being abused. He saw grave dangers in what he termed the secularization of many Protestant pulpits, which, he said, were rather lecture platforms for the discussion of ethical, social and philanthropic themes, than mediums for making the church a house of prayer, for teaching the Scriptures and for making the church a sanctuary for the worship of the Deity.

In St. Paul's last night the Rev. Dr. Augustus Stelmle of St. John's Lutheran Church in Allentown, Penn., likened Luther to Copernicus and Columbus. Referring to the European war, he said that the persecution of Luther sprang from selfishness and that the present war had its roots in the same cause.

Lutherans yesterday dedicated the Lutheran Hospital, Convent Avenue and 144th Street. The speakers were Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, Borough President Marks, John B. Prest of the State Board of Charities, the Rev. F. H. Bosch of St. Paul's Church, and others. John H. Boschen, President of the hospital board, presided.

Before the hour set for the Lutheran services at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night the auditorium, which holds 4,000, was so crowded that the Fire Department ordered the doors closed. An overflow meeting, attended by 1,000 persons, was held in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. in Hanson Place. At the Academy of Music services the Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Locke of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church presided. The speakers were Dr. Theodore Schmauk, President of the Lutheran General Council of America, and Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church. There was an elaborate musical program.

The principal speaker at the meeting at the Bedford Y. M. C. A. was Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who told of the educational value of the work accomplished by Luther. Dr. Claxton asked that the present festival year be devoted to an educational campaign to teach the people to read the Bible.

400th Anniversary of Reformation.

Reformed Churches of New York, Dutch and German, observed yesterday the four hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation in Holland and Germany. All of the Collegiate Churches, which belong to the Dutch branch and St. Paul's on Washington Heights, Bethany in Harlem, and others of the German branch, made mention of the day. At the Harlem Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor, the Rev. James O. Arthur, a missionary among the Indians, was ordained.

Old St. Paul's Chapel, the New York church attended by George Washington and many other notables of Revolutionary days, began yesterday the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It was "Home-coming Day," and members of the parish gathered from within and without the city to observe the occasion. At the morning service the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, delivered an historical address dealing with the part which the chapel played in the nation's history.

"Recalling George Washington at this time," said Dr. Geer, "makes me think of some questions we would like to put to him. We would like to ask him whether, in his judgment, this country holds the right place in relation to other nations today. We should like to know if we could meet him proud or ashamed of our record from 1914 to 1916. It means a great deal to many of us to know what would be his opinion regarding the murdered women and children on the Lusitania and our action in that matter. And what about the starving Serbians, Poles, and Armenians, while this country goes on piling up its millions, with full dinner pails and at perfect peace with the world either from fear or self-interest."

Today is Anniversary Day in the program of celebration and will be marked by a service in the chapel at noon, when the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, of which St. Paul's is a member, will deliver an address. Mayor Mitchel and representatives of the President and Governor are expected to attend. The anniversary will continue throughout the week.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, which is twenty years older than the United States, began the celebration of its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary yesterday. The Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon, standing in front of a wall draped in flags and national colors, among which were those of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Marquis decried the inroads of practical business into modern religion, and urged his hearers to get back to genuine religious enthusiasm and spirituality. An historical address reviewing the founding and growth of the church was delivered by the Rev. David G. Wylie, a former pastor of the church. The Scotch Presbyterian Church was organized in 1756, and its first place of worship was in Cedar Street on ground now occupied by the Equitable Building. In 1836 the congregation moved to Crosby and Grand Streets, and in 1853 moved again to Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. In 1893 the church first occupied its present building at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West.

Old John Street M. E. Anniversary.

Bishop Samuel Dwight Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Dominion of Canada, was the speaker yesterday at the service in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In his address he likened the Emperor of Germany to King George III. and the Englishmen and Canadians now at war to the American troops of the Revolution. The Bishop said that the war had caused a great spiritual awakening, which was expressed in the English prayer, "God forgive Germany." There will be meetings in the church every afternoon this week at 1 o'clock.

In addition to the anniversary celebrations of old churches and religious bodies in the city, there were a number of interesting services yesterday. Among these was the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, which will continue through the week. Yesterday's services began with a solemn pontifical mass, at which the celebrant was the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Cardinal Farley presided, and the preacher was the Very Rev. Raymond Meagher.

In St. Mark's In-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, spoke on "The Soldier Singer of France, Theodore Botrel," yesterday afternoon, after which specimens of the poet's songs were sung by Vernon D'Arnale.

Methodist churches of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester yesterday observed City Mission Day.

George Dostal Gives a Concert.

George Dostal, a tenor who had not before been heard in public recital in Manhattan, gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night, at which he had the assistance of Hans Hronold, 'cellist; Mary Warfel, harpist; a string quartet, of which Herbert C. Corduan was first violinist; Emil Polak, pianist, and Bruno Huhn, organist. The program was long and of a miscellaneous nature, each of those concerned appearing several times, and it seemed to please the large audience. Mr. Dostal, in voice and style, left something to be desired. One of the principal numbers on the program was an arrangement of Liszt's "Sonnetto di Petrarca," by Busoni, for voice, string quartet, harp, piano, and organ.

CARLSTROM FLIGHT SET FOR TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

cellent condition, and that there was every chance of a successful flight if the weather was favorable.

There were about 300 people out at the field this afternoon, and THE TIMES aeroplane was the centre of interest. It is anchored outside the hangars, and watchmen will spend the night at the field to keep guard over it.

A Multum in Parvo Cockpit.

Carlstrom will carry his suitcase in the forward cockpit of the machine, just beneath the place where the observer's seat was located until it was removed to make room for the bulging gasoline tank which occupies half of the space that the forward cockpit provides. Over the opening will be placed an aluminium cover, keeping the cold air and perhaps the rain out of the fuselage of the machine. A bundle of Chicago newspapers of the morning of his flight will be fastened to the wires of the fuselage just aft of the forward cockpit, and the mail sack will be placed just below and behind Carlstrom's seat—it, too, fastened to the wires which connect various pieces of the frame, so that it will not slide further back and disturb the balance of weight.

In his own cockpit—perhaps four feet deep from the top of the windshield of heavy transparent celluloid to the flooring of varnished linen, and some thirty-five inches across—the aviator will sit with his navigating appartus before him, where he can see everything at a glance and reach anything without stirring from his seat. Directly before his eyes, at the top of the instrument board and just below the windshield, is the rolled map, in a flat box with a transparent front, which he will unroll by a knee projecting from the sides as he flies further and further toward the east, which in this case is at the top of the map.

The Sperry compasses are fastened to the lower cross bar which forms part of the instrument board, just in front of the aviator's knees, while his feet are on the foot bar by which the machine is steered. Pasted on the linen wall at his left hand is a typewritten memorandum of the variations of the compass at various points on his course, and the telescope by which the drift indicator is operated is fastened just outside the right hand wall, where the flier can lean over and apply his eye to it without moving his body.

It is a pilot house equipped with the most modern type of every instrument for the navigation of an element much more uncertain than the sea; it is an engine room from which the motor is stopped and started; it will even be the dining room, when Carlstrom nibbles hastily now and then at one of the sandwiches which he will carry in an army aviator's container. And this combination chart house, wheel house, engine room and diner is less than three feet square.

PEARY FOR AN AIR MILITIA.

Rear Admiral Says Country Needs Thousands of Aviators.

Sixteen 35-knot battle cruisers carrying 16-inch guns, an air fleet manned by thousands of aviators, and universal military training are what the United States needs to be properly prepared. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary told this yesterday morning to members of the class in applied Christianity of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in Fifth Avenue, near 123th Street.

"The construction of the fleet," he said, "should be begun at once and completed within three years. With these we need the accessories of destroyers, submarines, and hydroaeroplanes.

"The air service should be under the direction of a Federal Department of Aeronautics, separate from and independent of both the Army and Navy Departments, and presided over by a member of the President's Cabinet. With our resources and mechanical genius, under the spur of concentrated and undivided attention, such a department may in the near future be more vital and important to our national safety and integrity than our navy and our army combined.

"One of the first steps should be an immediate provision for educating and training a certain number of the officers of the naval militia of each State as aviators, and with them as a nucleus recruiting a full aviation section of the naval militia in every State. An appropriation of $1,500,000—about $30,000 to each State—to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy will permit beginning this work at once."

Theodore Marburg, Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace, will speak in the church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on "Obligation and Sanction."

Safety or Convenience?

PERHAPS it isn't as convenient to go to a safe deposit box as to pull out a drawer in your desk when you want to look at an important paper. But perhaps some day when you look in the drawer for that paper it won't be there. It is better to be safe—than lazy.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
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THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts hereafter will follow the plan of trying out musical plays which they contemplate producing at special performances with casts made up of players under contract to them. If the piece looks promising a company will be assembled to present it, otherwise it will be dropped. The new policy was put in practice for the first time last week, when "Lieutenant Gus" was acted privately.

The management of the London Empire has acquired the rights to the finale of the first part of the new Winter Garden revue for use in a forthcoming production in the Leicester Square music hall. This is the number in which the audience is provided with soft rubber balls to throw at the chorus.

Emily Stevens, who is playing in "The Unchastened Woman" in Chicago, will appear in the drama for short engagements in Boston and Philadelphia and then will go to London to act in the piece there.

The full cast engaged by Oliver Morosco for Owen Davis's play, "Mile-A-Minute Kendall," which will be produced here on Nov. 13, is made up of Eva Le Gallienne, Donald Gallaher, Burr MacIntosh, Helen Lowell, John Flood, Beatrice Noyes, William Sampson, Alma Belwin, Olive Oliver, Frank Dekum, Jack Ellis, and Hobart Cavanaugh.

Two classes for the free ballet school at the Hippodrome will be organized this week, one for girls of less than 16 years of age and the second for those between the ages of 16 and 24 who have had some training. Classes will be held on Monday and Friday mornings and on Thursdays Anna Pavlowa will receive new pupils.

Gilda Darthy, who will play the title role in "Catherine," with which the Theatre Francais will begin its new season two weeks from tonight at the Garrick, is a passenger on the Espagne, which left Bordeaux on Saturday.

Owing to the Sensational Success and Enormous Demand
ALBERT REISS WILL PRESENT
4 ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES OF
MOZART'S
"THE IMPRESARIO" and "BASTIEN and BASTIENNE."
with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra, Sam Franko, Conductor.
AT THE GARRICK THEATRE 35, E. of B'way
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Nights, 8:30, and Sat. Aft., 2:30, Nov. 2, 3 & 4
Seats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50. at Box Office.
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
LONGEST RUN ON B'WAY, 215th TIME TONIGHT
Phone Now for Seats—1366 Circle.
Charles Hopkins presents
TREASURE ISLAND
Robert Louis Stevenson's thrilling story
Dramatized by Jules Eckert Goodman.
Mats. Friday, Saturday & Election Day, 2:20.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights $1 Best Seats
In St. Mark's In-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, spoke on "The Soldier Singer of France, Theodore Botrel," yesterday afternoon, after which specimens of the poet's songs were sung by Vernon D'Arnale.

Object - Matrimony
by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
"As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
FORMERLY CANDLER, West 42d St.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34TH ST. W. of B'WAY
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
STARTING NEXT WEEK MON., NOV. 6 Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
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FIRST NIGHT MONDAY, NOV. 6
Charles Dillingham—Florence Ziegfeld, Jr. present
THE CENTURY GIRL
SEATS NOW ON SALE

CORT THEATRE, 48th Street, near B'way.
Tomorrow (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3,
Little Symphony
GEORGE BARRERE, Conductor.
Llora Hoffman Soprano
Seats on Sale at Box Office, 50c. to $2.
Direction of CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Mary Anderson in "The Last Man."
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Every Ev. at 8:15
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39TH ST. Theatre Begin's TONIGHT at 8:25
EMMA DUNN in the Sunshine Comedy
"OLD LADY 31" By Rachel Crothers.

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Evgs., 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:30
Another Smart Princess Musical Comedy Success
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Just Laughs, Catchy Tunes and Pretty Girls.

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Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day.
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Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
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BUNKER BEAN

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Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy
LAST WEEK TONIGHT AT 8:45
HUSH!
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Pierrot Prodigal
LAST WEEK AT BOOTH THEATRE 45th, W. of Broadway
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.

FEDERAL RAILWAY CHARTERS.

The passing of the Texas Pacific into a receivership on Friday adds less than 2,000 miles to the 42,000 miles of railway already in insolvency. The capital involved is under $100,000,000. In that aspect the incident is hardly worth remark, as things go nowadays. It is better worth while to direct attention to what is hidden beneath the official announcement that the bankruptcy is due to its "rigid financial structure." The troubles of the company are due to the fact that it has been operating under the last Federal charter for railways. The fact that the last charter is expiring will come to many as information that there were any Federal charters for railways. At a time when Federal incorporation is urged as a remedy for the troubles which are a blemish upon a prosperity otherwise unexcelled, it challenges remark that there have been many Federal railway charters, none of which has kept its possessor out of trouble. In fact, it might be urged that a Federal charter heretofore has been a guarantee of trouble.

In the case of the Texas Pacific the trouble was that the limitations of the Federal charter prevented the issue of any securities over the original issue. Some of the States through which the road runs authorized it to do some financing for local feeders, but the funded debt on the main line has actually been decreased at a time when the road was doubling its traffic. This was severe on the territory which the road was unable properly to serve. That it tried to do its duty appears from the fact that it devoted to betterments earnings which might have paid its debts, at least to the extent of $20,000,000 or more. Now comes the collapse, at a time of enlarged service to the community. There have been errors of management. The charter's limitations are not the sole source of trouble. But responsibility for the bankruptcy must be assumed in part by the authorities which make it hard for the railways to do as much for their patrons as they would wish. The scandals cut a great figure in the indictment of the railways, although they do not affect 10 per cent. of the country's roads. Abating nothing of the indictment of financial and administrative errors by the management of the railways, it remains true that the regulation of the railways is equally open to criticism.

It appears that it will not be enough to authorize Federal charters. Particular care must be taken with the provisions of the charter. At a time when the conflict between State and Federal regulations and jurisdictions is so acute the most obvious remark is that the conflict should be ended by the assumption of exclusive Federal jurisdiction of the interstate aspects of the railway problem. Earlier receivership proceedings for the Texas Pacific failed because of a deficiency in this respect in a law passed only last year. The proceedings were brought in a Federal court because of the Federal charter, and were dismissed because, according to the statute, no Federal court shall try cases brought by or against a railroad company operating under a Federal charter. Some may know better than others why such a statute was enacted. It is in contradiction of a long list of decisions to the effect that the Federal power over interstate commerce is complete when exercised, and the States can act only in Federal default.

The incident is timely as well as pertinent because there is outstanding a call for a convention of State Railway Commissioners which condemns the Federal regulation of railways as "vicious." That convention is to take the subject up next month where it was left in 1914 by the convention of State Commissioners which adopted, under the leadership of CLIFFORD THORNE, 32 to 11, a resolution that Congress should enact a law that railways should be subject to State regulation, the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the State orders should have been annulled by court proceedings. There are now outstanding Federal orders that the railways should amend their practices according to the directions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in contradiction of the orders of the Commissions of half a dozen States. A Federal charter which should leave this point in doubt would be as obnoxious as the Texas Pacific charter has proved impracticable. It would be tedious and is unnecessary to quote the line of decisions showing that what the State Commissioners are resolved upon would be unconstitutional, and repressive of continental commerce for local and disruptive reasons.

These are only the high spots in a subject which will assume commanding importance whenever politics permits. The points to be remarked are that Federal jurisdiction of itself is not a cure-all, and that it is necessary only because of the usurpation of the State Commissions. It is not a matter of law, interesting lawyers only. It is a matter of economics, and of importance rather particularly to New York. Its Public Service Commission is among the best, and yet its regulation is so severe that it has been said that not a mile of new railway has been built since the Commission was instituted. The same has been said of Massachusetts. In all the United States the rigor of regulation is the chief cause that last year the addition to an investment of sixteen billions was $12,000,000.

MR. LODGE'S DELUSION.

In its first state the canard which may yet transform Senator LODGE of Massachusetts into the Burchard of the Hughes campaign was tolerably ingenious. The tale was brief and pointed and it was so surprising as to excite wide comment. Of course, nobody believed it but the most credulous and least experienced Republicans, even before the tale that President WILSON had written a conciliatory postscript to the first Lusitania letter had been denied by the members of his Cabinet. But the fact remained that Mr. LODGE is, apart from his other accomplishments, a politician whose large experience has tended to make him prudent, and there was general amazement that he had permitted himself to be tricked into fathering the yarn and so, by reasoning, as it were, in a circle, some persons were convinced that Mr. LODGE, at least, believed the story and wondered if he would try to prove it.

But the supposed proof produced by Mr. LODGE in his speech at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday night, is so utterly unconvincing that amazement at his new-born credulity increases. Dr. BAILEY met Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on a railway train and in a conversation, of which Dr. BAILEY remembers only the "essential details," Mr. BRECKINRIDGE told him of a postscript President WILSON had written to the "omit no word or act" letter, the exact words of which postscript Dr. BAILEY cannot repeat. This suppositious postscript so enraged the members of the President's Cabinet that they went to him in a body and threatened to resign if the postscript were not withdrawn.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who had retired from his post of Assistant Secretary of War when Dr. BAILEY met him, has been moved to wrath by Mr. LODGE'S assertion based only, as it seems now, on the product of Dr. BAILEY'S admittedly defective memory. The author of this statement, according to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, "is a scoundrel." He declares further that "no member "of President WILSON'S Cabinet ever "threatened him on any subject" and is of the opinion that "the malice that "would seek for partisan advantage to "emasculate the potency of one's Gov- "ernment in a vital international affair "by the mongering of backstairs gos- "sip is beneath contempt." These are heated words which doubtless clearly express the state of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S mind.

Mr. LODGE has been deceived into lending the authority of his good name to the dissemination of a futile and puerile partisan falsehood. It is possible that Mr. BRYAN proposed a modification of the Lusitania letter which was rejected. If that is true it is not in the least discreditable to President WILSON, and Mr. LODGE knows it. But we doubt if he could prove even that much from facts in his possession.

HE DIDN'T KEEP US OUT OF AN UNFOUGHT WAR.

Arguing against the campaign cry, "He kept us out of war," the "Republican National Publicity Committee" says in a published advertisement:

> Just prior to the outbreak of the war there was forming a combination of European nations to demand of us that we stop the disorder in Mexico, to demand protection of the lives and vast property of European citizens in Mexico, to declare that these European nations would give protection by force of arms if we did not.

We have read this carefully to find out how it demonstrates that he did not keep us out of war, but without result. How should President WILSON have acted so as to prevent the formation of this perhaps imaginary combination, which we will assume to have been in process of formation because the Republican National Publicity Committee says so? The thing he did was to refuse recognition to HUERTA, and thus contribute powerfully to that statesman's downfall. The only thing he could have done would have been to recognize HUERTA. If he had recognized HUERTA, would his and our responsibility to these European powers have been avoided? No, it would have been increased. After that every European life and every European franc or shilling that was destroyed by the operations of CARRANZA, VILLA, ZAPATA, and all other revolutionists or bandits against HUERTA'S rule would still have called for retribution just as loudly as it in fact did call. The Powers would have been just as much entitled to make this demand of us as ever they were; and in addition they would have been able to point to our recognition of HUERTA to increase the evidence of our responsibility.

In that case we should have had to yield to them and intervene in Mexico—which would have been war—or resist their demands, which would have been war. The recognition of HUERTA would have led to the same result, only more rapidly. By refusing to recognize HUERTA the President avoided that responsibility and—accepting the Republican view of it—postponed the issue until the advent of the European war ended the issue altogether. How does this prove that he did not keep us out of war? The Republican campaign might not be greatly improved, but the floundering foolishness of it would be avoided in some degree, if it could get somebody possessed of reasoning powers to write its arguments.

PETTY PARTISAN TRICKERY.

The presence in a stage box at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday night, when Mr. ROOSEVELT made a speech violently denouncing President WILSON'S Mexican policy, of the three Mexican members of the International Commission was most discreditable to the tact and courtesy of those official visitors, who have been treated so kindly by the Administration. Presumably their presence was secured by some adroit management on the part of the Republican managers. It was an obvious political trick to play toward the close of the campaign. But Mr. CABRERA and his associates must have known that the object of the meeting was partisan denunciation of the President of the United States, to whom they bear, temporarily, the relation of envoys from a foreign State. Observance of the rules of diplomatic usage would have prevented them from lending their presence to a political attack on the Chief Magistrate, when that presence might be construed to signify approval of the attack.

To be sure, it is an easy guess that the three Mexicans had no inkling of how far Colonel ROOSEVELT intended to go in his proclamation of his own Mexican policy. War to the knife is the Colonel's idea. He would go into Mexico with an army and conquer the country. We can well understand that the faces of the Mexican delegates, as the Colonel went on, "were a study." They must have writhed inwardly, and wished themselves far from Lafayette Avenue. But the discomfort to which they were subjected does not atone for their discourtesy in placing themselves conspicuously in the audience at a political meeting. That was an action difficult to characterize in temperate terms.

The matter is complicated by the publication of a statement attributed to Mr. CABRERA accusing the Government of the United States of deliberately lending its support to the bandit VILLA while conducting peaceable negotiations with CARRANZA, whose de facto Government it has officially recognized. That is the precise meaning of the charge, and no plausible explanations can soften it. The statement has been published by the Mexican News Bureau, which is utterly irresponsible and devoid of standing. The assertion that certain Mexican refugees in the United States have been plotting against their own country is not of present importance. The grave charge that arms and ammunition are sent across the border to VILLA with the knowledge of American officials, that our Government has not exercised due vigilance in that matter, has been, in fact, "indifferent, careless, and heedless," is important, as it is false and malicious. Mr. CABRERA repudiates the statement.

But his repudiation of it, if it is to be accepted, must be put in the plainest terms. If he had not shown himself at the Roosevelt meeting, if he had not permitted himself to be tricked into seeming to lend his approval to violent public abuse of the President, it would be easier to disbelieve that he had been further used for partisan purposes. For it is obvious that the alleged statement of CABRERA, whoever wrote it, is merely a Republican campaign trick, illustrating forcibly the desperation of the managers of that party as Election Day draws near. They have realized the impossibility of making progress by condemning the President's European policy, they have tardily realized the danger to them of hyphenism, and they are lending all their energies in the last hours to perversion and distortion of the facts concerning our relations with Mexico.

WHY, PERHAPS, THEY CHEERED.

"President WILSON and the other "Democratic leaders were tremen- "dously impressed by his reception in "Cincinnati." Well, the enthusiasm shown for him in that Republican town may mean any one of several things. One of the things it may mean is that in Cincinnati, perhaps even in Milwaukee, there are some old-fashioned Americans. We never hear of them; whenever these German capitals are spoken of it is always as if they were in Prussia, and as if the Americans there came under the head of "transients," just as they might in Berlin. Yet probably there are a number of ordinary Americans in those cities. Probably they look on when cheering crowds fill the streets, yelling with joy over the latest U-boat exploit and singing "Deutschland über Alles," look on silently but with the same feelings that would fill the breasts of Americans in Bangor or Springfield at that sight. Probably they have to cork up their emotions, just as they would in Berlin or Vienna. Corking up emotion is not a pleasant sensation; and probably in the delight with which they greeted the American President there was real gratitude over the chance at last to let that throttled Americanism loose.

We never hear of the Americans in Milwaukee, yet there must be some there. Is it because their silent presence is beginning to make itself noticed that we hear these uneasy rumors that Wisconsin is a doubtful State? If there really are any Americans left there, we can think of nothing more likely to make it doubtful than the hyphen crowds cheering the U-boats one day and CHARLES E. HUGHES the next.

RAW MATERIALS FOR EUROPE.

At a time when the misgivings of some persons in Washington as to a possible control of many of the world's raw materials by the Allies after the war are the subject of trustworthy dispatches, a remarkable address made in Oregon on the 25th by Dr. PRATT, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, deserves consideration. It relates to the raw material known as lumber. He says that in the first year after the war Europe will need $1,000,000,000 worth of it. At the close of the present year the deficit in the normal lumber supplies of the importing countries will be $400,000,000. In Europe it is estimated that at least $400,000,000 worth will be needed for the restoration of buildings, bridges, &c., which have been destroyed. The normal annual demand of the same countries is for $580,000,000 worth. Dr. PRATT thinks that if this be reduced to $200,000,000 ample allowance will be made for the effect of enforced economy upon consumption. In this way he reaches his estimate of $1,000,000,000 worth for the first year.

Turning to the trade records, he finds that the exports of the European countries having a surplus were $392,000,000 in 1913, while those from the United States and Canada were $165,000,000. But only two of these countries, Sweden and Norway, will have any lumber to spare. Therefore our country will have an opportunity to supply a considerable part of the $1,000,000,000 worth needed.

The Allies will not seek to control lumber supplies, for a large part of which they must come to us. They must have other raw materials which can be obtained here. So far as those which they are able to control, and which we do not produce, are concerned, there will undoubtedly be reciprocal agreements and reasonable action. No one can foresee what this action will be. It will depend upon the situation possibly a year or two in the future, and will be determined largely by the needs of the Allies. There is evidence that our help and supplies will be heartily welcomed by France and Russia, and it is absurd to say that the Allies, by their course concerning trade, will deliberately offend and seek to injure a great and powerful nation to which they will be heavily indebted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Awful Name for Mother Eve.

Even a European war and a Presidential campaign, both at highly critical stages, do not command so nearly all of public attention that Vice President MARSHALL can or should escape the stern reproof he deserves for speaking of EVE as a "soubrette." Of course, there is nothing invidious or disgraceful in this characterization of the common mother of us all, for a soubrette can be as good and noble as she pleases, and she often pleases to be both in high degree. That everybody knows and almost everybody has said, anywhere from a hundred to a thousand times. It is the awful, the really appalling inaccuracy of the word as applied to EVE that excites instant and indignant protest, for if ever there was a leading lady she was one, and surely none ever played the rôle in a drama anything like as tragical.

And such criticism as EVE has received—there's no denying that there has been a lot of it, much of it severe—was not based, any of it, on the canons of art, the only canons, surely, that anybody who numbers her among histrions has a right to apply in expressing an opinion of her status. As has so often happened on later stages, EVE was in every way a more attractive and a more efficient figure in the play than was the man who took the opposite part. ADAM seems to have been a faunal naturalist of more than ordinary ability, knowing the name of any beast he saw and showing an intelligent interest in the acquirement and diffusion of scientific knowledge, but in comparison with EVE he was such a poor stick that only one reason for giving him a part so prominent in the unparalleled drama of Eden can be imagined—there was no one else to play it. That he played it extremely ill has been a matter of common knowledge and agreement ever since. Even viewed as "support" he was quite beyond the tepid commendation that well-intentioned inefficiency frequently gets, unearned.

EVE had not one attribute of the soubrette. By all accounts she was beautiful, but never was she called "dainty," and there is no evidence that she was, or pretended to be, "coy." She produced colossal effects without the aid of elaborate scenery or costume, and she accepted and carried the heaviest of responsibilities.

"Soubrette," indeed! Mr. MARSHALL should learn the language of the stage before he uses it!

Neutrality Was Not Disservice.

Of course, it ill becomes any people to proclaim their own generosity or the magnitude of the services rendered by them to other peoples in need of help. It is not less unseemly, however, for those who have accepted sympathetic assistance to make bitter and public complaint that it was not larger in amount and different in form, and just this has been done, and is still done, so frequently by persons who claim to speak the mind of France and England that their denunciations of what they scornfully call "American neutrality" threatens in time to give us excuse for reminding them that they owe us a not inconsiderable debt of gratitude.

Not all Englishmen or all Frenchmen, indeed, repudiate or ignore that debt. Those of both nations who have any depth or breadth of vision cordially recognize the value of a neutrality the expressions of which have been the contribution of money by millions, much hard work, and the risking of many and losing of more than a few American lives on and near the firing lines. And these wiser judges of American neutrality do not speak of it with contempt. They realize how highly questionable it is that for the United States to have entered the war on their side would have been of anything like as much advantage to them as has been our present attitude.

It is neutrality alone that has enabled the Allies to get from us the desperately needed supplies and almost limitless credit that have been theirs, and theirs alone, since the beginning of the war. Though for most of the munitions and foodstuffs and raw materials obtained here, as well as for all of the credit, they have had to pay the market prices that war creates, they should not forget that deprivation of the same privileges, expensive as some of them have been, provides a basis for the only well-reasoned predictions of ultimate defeat for the Central Empires.

Especially have those Americans grounds to resent harsh French criticism who have devoted themselves to relief work in France. Of that number is Mme. FRANCES WILSON HUARD, an American woman who has done nothing else since the outbreak of the great conflict. She is magnanimous enough to say that the Frenchmen who complain of American indifference do so in ignorance of what has been done and is doing by Americans for them. Probably that is true; one can at least hope that it is true, but the prompt removing of that ignorance is a duty to be performed by the better instructed French, not by the accused Americans.

HUGHES'S FOREIGN POLICY.

His Angle of Vision Called That of a Lawyer, Not That of a Statesman.

From The New Republic.

At this precise moment, after Mr. Roosevelt's speech in Maine and while he was talking in Michigan about seizing German ships and other warlike acts, Mr. Hughes had his conference with Mr. O'Leary and his friends. We are altogether ready to believe that Mr. Hughes said nothing to them that he has not said in public. But what did he say in public? On Monday night, Oct. 9, at Philadelphia, the day on which the American people read about the U-53, Mr. Hughes took a firm stand against the British Government and denounced the blockade and the blacklist with great emphasis. That very night, when all Americans were wondering whether the German Government would break its pledge, Mr. Hughes indorsed the chief plank in the platform of the pro-Germans. He could not have selected a more sensational occasion to solidify the wavering hyphenate vote.

We do not believe that Mr. Hughes violated his convictions in order to win this vote. We know from personal conference with him that those were his convictions in July. He believed then, what he says now, that we should have insisted on all our rights, that we should have dealt impartially with the Allies and with Germany. The fact that such a policy would probably have meant the triumph of Germany and the doom of France and Belgium he regarded as irrelevant. He looked at neutrality as a question of legal rights, not as a matter of national policy. He thought about the interest of exporters, not about the interests of the nation in world politics. His angle of vision was that of a lawyer and not that of a statesman. But he knew at the same time that the great bulk of the American people wished to postpone some of their rights against the Allies in order to make sure that German aggression did not succeed. He knew that the sense of our people was to favor the Allies within the limits of technical neutrality. And so he said privately in July that he would prefer during the campaign not to commit himself explicitly on the views which he held.

What it was that forced him to change his mind we do not know. The Democratic National Committee points to the secret meeting with O'Leary, which was followed by Mr. Hughes's adoption of the main principle of the pro-German propaganda: The indisputable fact is that the views which Mr. Hughes honestly believes are, on a crucial point, the views of that propaganda. The fact is that he did not express these views until after Mr. Roosevelt had frightened the pro-German vote. The fact is that Mr. Hughes has never unmistakably repudiated the activity of the German-American Alliance. The fact is that the hyphenate vote is organized for his election.

However you look at it the record is bad. On the most charitable view there is no escaping the conclusion that the campaign of Mr. Hughes is doing great injury to the American people. It has fed, either deliberately or blindly, the most sinister effort in this generation to disrupt our national life. If Mr. Hughes should win the hyphenate vote would have proved its power, and its curse would be upon us for a long time to come.

Pro-American Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find this statement about Mr. Hughes put in the mouth of one of the officers of the "American Independent Conference": "We think he will be a pro-American President." What in the world does this mean? An Englishman or a German might be described as "pro-American," just as we speak of some Americans as being "pro-British" or "pro-German," but the attitude of mind of an American who is described as "pro-American" is a little beyond me. He must be an individual whose primary loyalty is elsewhere, but who wishes to have it known that his sympathies are with America. I don't think that Mr. Hughes is rightly described by any such term; but it is a little queer that anybody could apply it to him and not be struck by its ambiguity. The trouble is that there are so many quasi-Americans of whom it is about all that can be said.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Oct. 26, 1916.

FACES.

There are two lines of them—
One on either side the car;
And each line examines the other
With wary distrust.
A boy of twelve, carrying hat boxes,
His face thin and pallid,
Looks searchingly in the eyes
Of a luxuriously gowned woman,
Plump and well nourished,
Until, with a slight frown,
She averts them, and fixes them elsewhere.
And the look is a challenge
From his class to hers;
The History of the French Revolution
Is in that mute demand—
That disdainful reply!
A man with a brutal jaw,
And a low, goatlike forehead,
Sits opposite a schoolgirl,
Her blue eyes bent
On her Latin lesson.
There, in the corner,
Her clawlike hands clutching the seat
As the car sways and vibrates,
An old woman crouches;
Her eyes, peering out from a mass of wrinkles,
Rest on a mother—
A happy young mother—
Whose lips curve in a smile of contentment
As she gazes at the face of her child.
Though no word is uttered,
Face speaks to face, and reveals
What mere words would deny.
I wonder what secret,
Unknown to myself,
My own face is telling?

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

FOR HUGHES AND ALLIES.

A Supporter Who Thinks He Will Be "Gloriously Unneutral."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that certain eminent Republicans are occupying space in the newspapers to tell why they will vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Will you grant a plain Democrat opportunity to state why he will vote for the Republican candidate?

Of a family that has been American for the last 250 years, I am heart and soul for the Entente Allies. Men and women alike, they are fighting a battle which should be ours as well, because it involves our own American ideals of liberty and self-government. From President Wilson, punctiliously neutral, not even a syllable of sympathy can be expected in their behalf, still less any positive action. He is "not interested" in their cause—which is also ours; it bores him. He is for Mr. Wilson first, America second, though, of course, having got his Machiavelli by heart, he puts it the other way round in his speeches.

On the other hand, we have a hope, based on experience with Mr. Hughes as Governor, that Mr. Hughes's action will be consonant with his words, hence that he will in fact safeguard American rights, recognize and fulfill American duties, and regain American honor, just as he promises to do. And in regaining our Honor and fulfilling our duties, it will be impossible for him to continue Mr. Wilson's craven neutrality between good and evil; he will be gloriously unneutral, to the aid and comfort of the Allies and the deep contentment of all true-hearted Americans. Hence for him I vote; hence also my profound inability to understand how any one truly sympathizing with France and Belgium can cast his vote for Mr. Wilson.

Next, I shall vote for Mr. Hughes because from lack of just such a one as he at the head of the Government, just such a one at the head of our census enumeration, the population of our country has been reduced from 100,000,000 to nine ciphers—000,000,000. Windegg words have brought us to this cipherdom; it requires a man like Hughes to rescue us from it. In Mexican cock fights the cock that won't fight is acclaimed by the crowd as "Weelson, Weelson." In Italy the schrapnel shell that won't explode is called a "Yank." Even in contemptible little Greece, America was reported by an Athenian journal last year as "awaiting in an agony" the response of the Kaiser to one of President Wilson's notes. Such is the reputation we have won from the President's peace-with-honor.

Yet this sort of honor seems to me much like that said to exist between thieves. For with it we continue on as friendly terms with Germany as with Belgium, we congratulate the Kaiser on his birthday, we "recognize the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity," we remain neutral between good and evil, thus prolonging the war, and while Germany drains the Allies' veins of blood, we of America drain their pockets of money, throwing back a few sous to ease our conscience. But to plain me it looks like dishonor; and so I vote for Mr. Hughes to "correct the moral record" that this country has made under President Wilson's leadership of base desertion.

Some men are so strongly for the Allies and against the Germans that they loudly protest they will not vote for Mr. Hughes if he allows the Germans to vote for him—and this, though they helped to elect him, and were proud of him as Governor. But now he must tell the Germans to go to the devil, or they wash their hands of him and vote for Mr. Wilson, who would be so sanctimoniously "mortified to have the vote of Mr. O'Leary or any one like him." But may I ask these superrighteous pro-Allies if they themselves a few months before the Republican convention would not have chosen Mr. Hughes as a good Presidential candidate, eminent for integrity of character, independence and poise of judgment, efficiency in office and cleanness in private life? And if so, why suddenly turn and rend him because the German-Americans, in their unreasoning rage at Wilson, are going to help in his election? How by any action of these alien-minded voters can he lose all the virtues which have for years been accredited to him? He did not when Governor become a scoundrel politician; is he to be suspected and accused of becoming one over night for the sake of the office of President?

Further, he is only perforce the German-American candidate. They prefer not him more, but Wilson and Roosevelt less. Stupidly imagining themselves to be in the frying pan when basking in the genial neutrality of President Wilson, they hope to be happy by jumping into the Hughes fire—a hope as doomed as the Kaiser's Paris breakfast in August, 1914. If both candidates must discourage and drive away from the ballot box all stupid voters, universal suffrage will be gravely menaced. There are many degrees of "idiotic Yankeeism"; but surely to the superlative degree belong all those who propose to act as the Germans do, and "get even" with the German element by voting for Wilson, though confessing the scandal of his Administration, just as the German element will "get even" with Wilson by voting for Hughes, though well knowing how little they can expect foom him. But when they and I vote for Hughes, I will not be voting for their candidate, but they for mine.

Judging the two candidates by their records, I believe that Mr. Hughes will prove a Moses to lead us out of the desert, while Mr. Wilson would only continue to play the Aaron and hold up for our worship his golden calf of fictitious prosperity.

L. L. FORMAN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Italian Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trusting in your well-known fairness, I beg of you to add to the account of my conversation by telephone with your office printed in your issue of today that I resented the injection in this political campaign of a foreign issue, saying verbatim that "the European war should not be an issue in this campaign." I also stated in this conversation that the main reason for the Italian's opposition to Mr. Wilson is an economic one, it being a deep-set belief among the Italians that a Democratic Administration is detrimental to this country's welfare. This sentiment had been previously expressed in the following lines printed in The Herald of Sept. 5: "This year, as has been the case in preceding Presidential elections, the Italians in this country will vote generally for the Republican candidate, as they believe that the Republican Party is identified with this country's prosperity."

The inference from all this is that, far from being "an appeal to Italians to stand by the hyphen," as your paper has construed it, my article referred to by your paper merely tended to show the un-Americanism of certain attempts to have the Italians vote as Allies rather than as American citizens.

ERCOLE CANTELMO,
Editor Il Giornale Italiano.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

KULTUR VS. INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Dr. Bohn Tells Why He Is Against Germany and Replies to Professor Muensterberg.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.

(Seventh and Last Article.)

Driven from the position assumed at the beginning of the war, that Germany, being better than other nations, was the object of jealous hatred and foul attack, the protagonists of the Prussian régime have now somewhat altered their argument. "Kultur," they say, "is not a point of view. It is not an assumed superiority. It is a new and better social system to which all the nations of the world must submit if they are to live and grow."

"Germany's rôle," said Dr. Münsterberg in a recent address, "has nothing to do with any desire to feel ourselves superior to other nations, but only to do a service to mankind in the unique task that belongs to the nation's deepest soul and heart. It involves the desire to protect the nation. Every nation must make itself independent of other nations."

"The well-meaning of the German life," he went on, "lies in the subordination of the individual into the mold of national consciousness. In discipline, the individual gives faithful service for the soul of the nation. That spirit must grow and that is the spirit that has been cultivated in Germany for half a century. It is the spirit that has made Germany strong on a small land and a poor soil, which had nothing but the devotion to the ideals of the national soul. * * * The individual subordinates himself to the works of the whole State. * * * No nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama after this war without it. And that is exactly what the Germans mean today by the term 'German Kultur.'" (Quoted from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 27, 1916.)

Dr. Münsterberg's thesis is half true. Therein lies its danger. In the study of history and government, more than in any other branch of science, does the use of half truths lead to absurdities. The chemist and the physicist may make accurate experiments to test conclusions. But he who treads lightly into the field of history and the study of existing society may continue to voice most monstrous errors for a lifetime with perfect self-satisfaction. The half truth of Professor Münsterberg's statement is that, under the conditions forced upon us by the modern machine process, an individualistic nation is doomed. The error in Professor Münsterberg's thinking is that we can find relief from the pitfalls of individualism only through binding ourselves as slaves to the pillories of Kultur.

The advocates of Kultur point to the degeneracy of the working class of Great Britain, to the incoherency of her government, and to her recent and desperate efforts to evolve collective strength. In this they are right. But their criticism of Great Britain and of America neglects to take cognizance either of their stupendous past services to the world or of their message to the world of today.

The advocates of Kultur point to Germany and say: "The German individual is unselfish. He lives but to serve. So the State is strong. It is effectively organized. It is clean. It is the best possible State." We in America and England and France reply that rather than be members of such a State we would perish from the earth and leave our countries to the beasts of the jungle or to the armed forces of the Kaiser. The principle to which we shall cling with all the tenacity of life itself is that, come what may, we must rule ourselves. As far as possible we seek to rule ourselves as individuals, being responsible to our individual consciences alone. And in those spheres of life where, as individuals, we must put forth collective effort, we seek to rule ourselves as a social body through the principles and forms of democratic government.

"In the days of the founders of the republic government could have as its purpose merely the protection of the individual and his property, but the ultimate purpose of the democracy was the same then as now. It sought to liberate the individual through a law which gave him rights and by means of a government in which he had a part. Jeffersonian democracy as a complete growth had its roots on the one hand in the remarkable history of England and on the other in the enormous areas of our free American soil.

With the coming of steam-driven and electrically driven machinery, with their new integration of economic life, we find that the old principles of freedom, without new interpretation, fail of their primary objects. Democracy must be applied to the industries. The man and the woman who work must have a new bill of rights. But let there be no half truths rammed down our throats at this point. These new industrial rights are to be added to, they do not supersede, the old political rights. If industrial rights are made to supersede political rights, then democracy will fail and some sort of Kaiserliche Kultur will be established in France, England, and America. For no person not totally blind denies that great social changes are at hand. The questions that will soon separate parties will be, What sort of changes are to be made and to what fundamental ultimate purpose?

The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg would go to the mines and the shops of the Steel Trust and say: "Conditions here are totally wrong. The workers are underpaid. They are overworked. Hence they are weak in body and in mind. We want strong men for the defense of our borders and the conquest of markets. We must reorganize. We must nationalize the conditions of labor and of life and thus secure for ourselves who rule the men and women we need."

But if the shades of Benjamin Franklin, of Thomas Jefferson, and of Abraham Lincoln should hover over the smoke of Pittsburgh how different would be their conversation: "These men are weak," they would agree, "and ignorant, and inefficient. They are overworked and underpaid. They do not love one another. They do not love the State. We must lead them to socialize the industries and, by so doing, they will socialize and develop themselves. Thus our precious democracy, known of old, shall be born again."

The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg begin at the top. We shall begin at the bottom. The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg build for power. We shall build for freedom. The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg seek, by fraud and by force, to establish a narrow, nationalistic Kultur. We, by light and leading, shall establish an industrial democracy which covets no other people, either its land or its commerce. Kultur doles out rations to soldiers. Industrial freedom will give to each man and woman bread of his own toil in a society where his own mind has power to rule.

We in America may well feel optimistic. Economic geography still gives us considerable isolation. Our history has placed in our keeping a precious inheritance of the spirit of freedom. With that spirit we shall permeate and purify collective industrialism without Kultur, without the Kaiser, and despite the philosophy of the Münsterbergs.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

LAY STONE FOR NEW HOME.

Thousands Attend Ceremonies of the Daughters of Jacob.

The cornerstone of the new Home of the Daughters of Jacob was laid yesterday afternoon on the property at 167th Street, between Findlay and Teller Avenues, the Bronx. The ceremonies were attended by more than 3,000 guests and those interested in the new home, which will house more than 1,000 aged men and women. The present home at 301 East Broadway accommodates 200, and there are more than 800 applications from those who wish to enter the home.

Justice Otto A. Rosalsky was Chairman of the committee in charge of the ceremonies yesterday and made an address in which he outlined the work done in the past and that to be done by the Daughters. He traced the growth of this great institution from its humble beginnings to the inception of the new home, which when completed will have cost more than $500,000.

The property covers thirty-six lots and is the site of the old Gouverneur Morris homestead. The old house is still standing, with the date plate of 1812 over the front door, but this will be torn down as soon as the ground is needed for the home.

Others who made addresses were Dr. Moses Hyamson, formerly Chief Rabbi of England; Elias Surat, Chairman of the Building Committee; Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, President, and Albert Kruger, Superintendent of the home.

In the absence of Nathan Straus, who was unavoidably detained, the cornerstone was placed by I. L. Phillips, assisted by Max and Philip Weinstein, all of whom are prominently connected with Beth-Israel Hospital and other Jewish charities.

The new building, which was designed by Louis Allen Abrahamson, is novel in design, being in the form of a wheel. The administrative offices are the hub and the wings in which the inmates will be domiciled radiate from the centre. The top of the tower, which rises from the centre, will be the highest point in the Bronx.

The cornerstone of the Bikur Sholim Hospital, Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, was also laid yesterday afternoon. Judge Jacob S. Strahl presided, and told of the need in Brooklyn for a hospital where patients of the Jewish faith could get kosher food.

The hospital will be completed about the middle of December and will accommodate 150 patients.

$125,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Anonymous Donors Make Large Gifts for Dental School.

Two anonymous donors have given Columbia University $125,000 to be used toward the establishment and endowment of the new dental school. The receipt will be officially announced this morning. The subscriptions have been obtained through the efforts of the Columbia University Dental School Committee, composed of the leading members of the profession in this city, which has undertaken the task of raising an endowment of $1,000,000 for the school.

Officially the dental school has opened at the university, but the actual dental courses will not begin for two years. Students entering upon the study of dentistry must first spend two years in medical school, specializing in the last two years in dentistry. The dental school is thus a graduate school, the only one of its kind in the country, and requires a thorough grounding in medicine as a prerequisite to the study of dentistry.

JOINT SERVICE AT TRINITY.

Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Unite for Worship.

At a picturesque service held yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church an effort was made toward promoting intercommunion between the Anglican and Eastern-Orthodox Churches. The occasion was the annual service of the association organized to bring the Churches together, and the Russian, Greek, Syrian, Serbian, and other Eastern Churches were represented.

The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes, who said in part:

"One of the fruits of the great war now raging in Europe will be, I firmly believe, a lessening of the prejudices among Christians. Men who have fought side by side have learned to value and to respect the religious convictions of their comrades in arms. From everything that we read, there has been a wonderful deepening of religious conviction, especially among the soldiers fighting on the side of the Allies. If, as one of the results of this war, Constantinople is occupied by the Russians, while I trust that San Sophia will always remain under the jurisdiction of the G[illegible] Church, I firmly believe that there will be a wonderful rapprochement between the Anglican and the Russian Orthodox Churches, so that in a day which is

MRS. DODGE CHARGES A POISON-PEN PLOT

Declares Suffragists, with Endless Chain Postals, Are Repeating Liquor Attacks.

ANTIS' HEAD INDIGNANT

Denounces "Cowardly Scheme" and Insists That Liquor Interests Never Aided the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In a statement issued here today, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charges that her suffragist opponents are mailing broadcast "poison-pen" postcards charging that the "antis" are working with the liquor interests to defeat prohibition. Mrs. Dodge contends that this alleged course of the suffragists shows "the danger of deplorable partisan attacks on women" if they are enfranchised.

"What may be called poison-pen politics," says Mrs. Dodge, "marks the climax of a campaign of concerted, unscrupulous, and unsubstantiated attacks by which the suffragists have tried for years to identify the anti-suffragists with the liquor interests. Surely vilification, abuse, and slander are tactics not worthy of any woman.

"It is a sad commentary on feminine politics that one set of women will stoop to attempts to discredit the motives and characters of their sister women, rather than answer their arguments. It shows the danger of deplorable partisan attacks on women who disagree with the feminist program, if women are plunged permanently into politics.

"Our official denials, frequently under oath, that our associations have ever asked from, accepted, or been offered the support, financial or otherwise, of the liquor interests, seem to have no effect whatever on the fervor and frequency with which many suffragists repeat these falsehoods.

"As soon as the baseless nature of the charge is shown in one section it is brought out in another. But since the enlightened press often refuses to publish these false charges against our women, many of whom are known for prominent in temperance work and other reforms, the suffragists have resorted to a more subtle method of circulation for these attacks.

"The latest and most cowardly suffrage scheme is the endless chain, anonymous, poison pen, postcard plot. These cards are being mailed to all parts of the country, and the recipients that 'for positive proof that anti-suffragists are working with the liquor interests and receive financial assistance from them send 10 cents to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company.' Another type directs the recipient to write for two copies of the official suffrage organ."

Mrs. Dodge says that each recipient was asked to send 100 postal cards to others repeating the message. Then she says:

"Most of the officers of our national and State associations have been annoyed by these cards for several months and sent to them as anti-suffragists, but as members of temperance societies or other reform organizations.

"Consequently, I am moved again to make a formal and official denial that there is any connection whatsoever between the anti-suffragists and the liquor interests, in the hope that we may be able to silence forever these unfounded accusations, and lift the struggle for and against woman suffrage to a level of fair play and dignity worthy of American womanhood. If even that is impossible to make the suffragists cease their present methods, it will certainly demonstrate that the reputations of the wives, mothers, and sisters of the men of this country will be liable to organized, unherdled, and anonymous attacks if the female politician is given more power.

"As a matter of fact, the anti-suffragists have never been financed by the liquor interests to the extent of a single penny.

In conclusion, Mrs. Dodge says:

"The Feb. 26 issue of the suffrage organ—one of the copies advertised in the postcards—contained nothing but a charge regarding the matter in seven newspapers, to the effect that a Federal District Attorney had brought indictments against certain brewers for contributing to anti-suffrage campaigns. Attorney General Gregory himself has denied this charge in a recent telegram to one of our women in South Dakota.

"The March 18 issue—the other copy being sold by poison pen methods—print a continuation of the same charge, and another allegation that Pennsylvania wets helped one of our speakers. That story also was false, and had been refuted over a year before it was printed in the suffrage organ."

BRITAIN FREES HER LETTER.

Ambassador Acts for Girl in Warsaw with Bank Account Here.

Through the intervention of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, a letter carrying power of attorney, mailed in Berlin on March 6 last, addressed to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, has been released by the British censor and has just arrived in New York.

When Isidore Hershfield was in Warsaw last February on behalf of the society he was requested by the Rev. A. H. Perlmutter, a rabbi of that city, to aid Miss Yetta Lustman, a corsetmaker, who formerly lived at 256 Avenue C, New York, and was then with her parents, Joseph and Rivka Lustman, in Warsaw.

The young woman was in Warsaw when the war began, and was still there when the Germans captured the city. Her parents had no money, so she gave power of attorney to Mr. Hershfield to get $500 she had left in M. & L. Jarmolounsky's bank here, which failed recently, and send it to her.

Mr. Hershfield carried the letter to Berlin and mailed it there. On his return here several weeks later he was informed that the letter had not been received at the Immigrant Aid Society's office.

The detention was in accordance with the policy of the British censor to hold requisitions for money addressed from enemy to neutral countries by persons who appear to be enemies.

In advising the society that the letter was being forwarded, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said it had been detained through error.

The bank where the $500 was deposited is in the hands of a receiver, and has paid only 15 per cent. Mr. Hershfield will get this money and forward it to Warsaw.

THEODORE N. ELY DEAD.

Was Formerly Chief of Motive Power of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Theodore Newell Ely, engineer and retired chief of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died last night at his home, Wyndham, at Bryn Mawr, in his seventy-first year. After his retirement in 1911 he became widely known as a patron of art and music.

Mr. Ely was born in Watertown, N. Y., and was educated in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he received the degree of C. E., in 1866. In addition, he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale University in 1897, and that of Sc. D. from Hamilton College in 1904. He spent his entire active life in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose engineering department he joined in 1868. During 1893-1910 he was chief of motive power of the lines east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie, and at the time of his retirement was chief of the whole system.

In addition to his railroad connection, Mr. Ely was a Director of the Pennsylvania Steel and the Cambria Seel Companies. He was a member of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress, a member and President since 1904 of the Eastern Railway Association, and a member of the American Railway Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, and the Franklin Institute. In addition, he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Vice President of the American Academy in Rome, and an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Ely belonged to the Century, University and Engineers' Clubs of New York, the Philadelphia and Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Owing to his interest in art, Mr. Ely was also a Director of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and was a Trustee of the Drexel Institute, and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

HARRIS THEATRE CONCERTS.

The Barrere Ensemble Gives First of a Sunday Evening Series.

A new series of Sunday evening concerts, at which music for small combinations of instruments and soloists, vocal and instrumental, will make up the programs, was begun last night at the Harris Theatre. The Barrere ensemble of wind instruments, under George Barrere, with Mme. Pauline Donalda, soprano, and Lester Donahue, pianist, gave the initial concert.

The instrumental numbers were an octet for two oboes, clarinets, horns, and bassoons, by Haydn; two numbers for flute, oboe, and clarinet, by Paul de Wailly and Christian Kriens, of which the latter's "Ronde de Lutins" was especially pleasing, and MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches," for piano, in an instrumentation by Mr. Barrere, which was played here for the first time on this occasion. Mme. Donalda sang a group of new songs by Gustave Ferrari and another of songs by A. Walter Kramer, which have already been heard. In both instances she was accompanied by the composers. Mr. Donahue gave a group of piano pieces by Dohnanyi, Debussy, and Mendelssohn-Liszt.

In many ways this was an interesting concert, and gave promise that, if the standard set last night was maintained, the Harris Theatre might prove worth a visit for concertgoers on future Sunday evenings. Judging by what was made known last night, the management has ideas which will make these concerts somewhat different from anything already provided in the field of music-making, something which shuns the "popular" brand, even while it lays more emphasis on novelty than do the programs of such established organizations as there are in this particular borough.

Most of the interest last night was provided by Mr. Barrere and his associates and by Lester Donahue, the youthful pianist, who recently made his début, and who soon will be seen. MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches" were very appropriately orchestrated by Mr. Barrere, as such things go, but they did not, in the new form, come near possessing the charm of the original piano pieces. MacDowell's style is nothing if not individual and elusive. Some of the tempos and accentuations that Mr. Barrere adopted tended still further to remove the adaptation from the original. But there was nevertheless matter for enjoyment in them.

Steamer Here from Iceland.

The steamship Godefoss arrived yesterday from Iceland with thirty-seven passengers and a cargo of herrings and skins. It was the vessel's first visit to the United States. Captain T. J. Julinusson said he had had a rough voyage of fourteen days. He said the Godefoss would remain in New York a week and return to Iceland with a general cargo.

Fordham Dedicates New School.

Fordham University's new School of Sociology in the Woolworth Building was formally dedicated yesterday and classes will be started a week from today. Registration has gone beyond all expectations, and in three weeks more than 300 students have registered. The series of lectures offered is attracting most of the applicants, especially the course of Medical and Hygienic Groundwork of Social Service, a subject of especial interest for those who are combatting the movements toward eugenics and birth control.

In Aid of Paralysis Cripples.

A permanent exhibition to show what is being done for the relief of those crippled by infantile paralysis will be opened on Thursday at the headquarters of the National Special Aid Society at 250 Fifth Avenue. One exhibit is a model camp for girls, in which they are taught to perform properly such duties as may be demanded of them in event of war or emergencies arising from disaster. The Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, will hold a fashion show at the Ritz-Carlton tonight and Tuesday afternoon and evening and the entire proceeds will be devoted to the care and treatment of patients recovering from infantile paralysis.

SAYS MEDIUM CURED GIRL'S MENTAL ILLS

Dr. Hyslop Reports a Strange Case of Multiple Personality Relieved by Psychic.

HAD 5 DISTINCT CHARACTERS

Extra-Normal Agencies Not Known to Patient, Revealed by Medium's Questioning.

The American Society for Psychical Research, in a three-volume report just issued, gives the details of the investigation and cure of a case of multiple personality with the aid of a psychic medium. According to the report, the case marks the greatest step forward yet achieved by the society, and, if a generalization could be made on the one case, it would mean that through the aid of psychic treatment many insane persons now in asylums as incurables could be made whole.

The case which was the subject of the report was a girl in California who at the age of three years and a half was thrown violently to the floor by her drunken father. The pain and shock affected her mind, although at that time it was not suspected, and from then on she exhibited traces of a dual personality, being one person sometimes and at other times showing the characteristics of some one entirely different. Each personality—at first there were only two—was distinct and could be recognized whenever either of them was dominant.

The girl's mother who saw her at one time a happy hearted, enthusiastic child and at another a gloomy, saddened little sufferer, did not know what to make of her daughter. She protected her as best she could from the father, and from the misunderstanding of her companions, but not understanding herself she could do nothing more.

When the girl, whose name was Doris, was 17 years old, the mother died, and the shock, coupled with the violence of the father toward her, made the child's condition worse and she became the victim of multiple personalities, five of them, each distinct and each portraying accurately certain definite characteristics.

One Sunday Doris, in one or the other of her personalities, walked into an Episcopal Church, and there her actions brought on her the notice of the clergyman, Dr. Walter F. Prince. Dr. Prince's wife became interested in the girl, and the couple adopted her to save her from her father and to try and cure her. She was pronounced incurable by the physician who attended her, but, nevertheless, Dr. Prince through mental suggestion and kindness, brought her back to normal within five years.

It was not until today that the experiments which cleared up the mystery of the whole case and revealed most of the girl's history as given above began under Dr. James H. Hyslop. The patient was brought East for the purpose of experimenting with a psychic to see if that would happen. The psychic was never permitted to see the girl, who sat behind her during each seance.

The information obtained by the medium in a trance was delivered to Dr. Hyslop and observers by means of automatic writing. Finally the patient was sent back to California and the experiments carried out in her absence, with the width of the continent between herself and the medium.

At first the psychic information by automatic writing that purported to come from her dead mother, such as little incidents of her early life. Then came a personality which asserted that it was one which controlled the automatic writing, and then like a flash came Dr. Richard Hodgson, who described the girl's ailment as similar to the case of Miss Beauchamp, described by Dr. Morton Prince of Boston. Dr. Hodson went on to tell of a "little personality" affecting the girl's normal life.

Among the personalities which Doris showed were Margaret, Sleeping Margaret and Sick Doris. These, with Doris and the "little personality," made up the multiple personalities of Doris.

According to the report, a large number of dreams which affected the girl's dissociated mental states were made to confess by the medium. The significance of the whole case, went on the report, was that a case which did not show any superficial evidence of extranormal agency affecting the mind, and, so far as the patient's own personal experiences went, yielded to the questioning of a medium and revealed depths behind the mind where medical science has not yet prevailed.

Lutheran Hospital Dedicated.

The new home of the Lutheran Hospital, at the northeast corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The hospital, which is the outgrowth of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society, received its charter from the State Board of Charities in 1911. The new institution, a four-story building, will be opened for use today. At the exercises yesterday John A. Kingsbury, Marcus M. Marks, and John B. Prest made addresses of welcome.

Miss Margaret Schussler Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schussler of 604 Riverside Drive, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Carolyn Schussler, to George F. Breen. Mr. Breen is junior partner in the firm of James O'Brien & Co., stockbrokers, at 85 Broad Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ocean Travel.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Adams, Dr. B. W. Archibald, S. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bancroft, Mrs. E. Barrar, Miss A. Barton, J. S. Blackett, A. J. Bolton, J. G. Butler, C. H. Cahan, Captain J. F. Cahan, Mrs. E. L. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison, Miss Alice Davison, Baroness M. M. d'Erp, E. V. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Farquhar, G. E. Foley, A. B. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor, C. Fraser, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, the Rev. G. J. Griffin, Miss Edith M. House, P. A. Jay, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Mrs. Jay, Edward Low, P. Murray, W. W. Nichols, Dr. Morton Prince, Sir John Pringle, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss Violets Selfridge, William R. Winter, and J. E. Warren.

CHARLES W. HOTCHKISS DIES

President Richmond Light & Railroad Co. Victim of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Charles Wilcox Hotchkiss, President and Director of the Richmond Light & Railroad Company of Staten Island and widely known in railroad and financial circles here and in New York, is dead at Battle Creek, Mich., from organic heart disease. He was in his fifty-fourth year.

Mr. Hotchkiss was born in Unadilla Forks, N. Y., and was educated in the West Winfield Academy. His first railroad service was in 1881, when he became a rodman on the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. In 1886, he became assistant engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad and then in 1895 was appointed chief engineer of the Chicago Junction Railway, where he remained until 1899, when he became President of the Indiana Harbor Railroad. Mr. Hotchkiss later became General Manager of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company and of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company. On May 1, 1912, he was chosen President of the Chicago Tunnel Company, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was also President and a Director of the Chicago Utilities Company, President and a Director of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Virginian Railway Company.

In 1913 Mr. Hotchkiss removed to New York and became President of the Rail Joint Company of America, and became connected with the Staten Island properties. He was a pioneer in the development of the transportation of the Calumet District in Indiana, particularly in the cities of East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Hammond, and Michigan City.

He was a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Railway Engineering Association. Among his clubs were the Chicago and Mid-Day Clubs of this city and the Engineers' and Lawyers' Clubs of New York.

On June 20, 1911, he married Miss Mary Jayne Waterhouse.

W. L. SKIDMORE DEAD.

Was Detailed to Meet Edward VII. on Visit Here as Prince of Wales.

William Lemuel Skidmore, formerly President of the Columbia Bank, who, in 1860, was detailed by the Governor to meet the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., when he visited this city, died yesterday at his home, 39 West Fifty-second street, in his eighty-second year. He was a member of one of New York's oldest families and was born here. Mr. Skidmore received his education in the grammar school of Columbia College, then located in Murray Street, and in 1839 was appointed military secretary on the staff of Governor Edwin D. Morgan. Later Mr. Skidmore was appointed Brigade Inspector of the Fourth Bridge, N. Y. N. G., under General Lloyd Aspinwall.

Will Paint Belgian King and Queen.

Albert Besnard, whose canvas "La Paix" was exhibited in this country for the benefit of French soldier artists, has been commissioned by the French Government to paint a double equestrian portrait of the King and Queen of Belgium, it was announced yesterday by W. Franklyn Paris. M. Besnard, until lately, was in charge of the French Academy in Rome. While in Rome he painted Cardinal Mercier's portrait, and soon after he was recalled to Paris to undertake this latest commission.

Obituary Notes.

MAYER KATZENBERG, a retired wholesale shoe merchant, died on Friday at his home, 206 East Sixtieth Street, in his eighty-seventh year. He came to this country seventy-one years ago and founded the firm of M. Katzenberg & Sons at 7 Reade Street.

VINCENT PAUL TRAVERS of Upper Montclair, N. J., father of Jerome D. Travers, many golf championships, died on Saturday night at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel Neidenger, at Leonardo, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He was formerly a resident of this city, and was formerly President of the Travers Rope and Twine Company.

JOHN W. BAKER, son of the late William H. Baker, founder of the art school of the Brooklyn Art Association, died after a long illness, on Saturday at his home in Milburn, N. J. Mr. Baker was born in Nashville, Tenn., on April 16, 1853; came to Brooklyn in 1864 and for thirty years made his home in that borough. In his early life Mr. Baker was engaged in the produce business, but in later years became identified with the drug firm of S. R. Van Dusen & Co. of this city. He is survived by a widow and four daughters.

Mrs. MARY B. BOODY, wife of John Boody, died on Friday at her home, 194 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Boody was in her eighty-eighth year and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-five years. Three sons and one daughter survive her.

WILLIAM E. HOUSE, well known in the electrical business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 6 Elwood Av., Woodhaven, L. I., while visiting relatives there.

Mrs. MARY F. SULLIVAN of 74 Second Place, Brooklyn, a member of the Church of the Visitation, died on Friday in St. Peter's Hospital. She was born in Ireland fifty-five years ago and went to live in Brooklyn when she was 18 years old. Three daughters and one son survive her.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, a well-known resident of Long Island City, is dead at his home, 37 Dutch Kills Street. His father survives him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANK died on Friday at her home, 2,068 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Frank was born in Manhattan fifty-eight years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years only. She is survived by three daughters.

MILTON H. B. FRENCH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert French, died at his home, 1,223 Walker Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I., on Friday. He was born in Ozone Park twenty years ago.

Mrs. TILLIE M. HOERGER, whose husband is a printer on the Staats-Zeitung, died at her home, 649 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago and had lived there all her life.

Mrs. CATHERINE B. DUNNE, wife of Patrick Dunne, died on Saturday at her home, 285 Warren Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-nine years ago, and was a member of St. Paul's Church there.

GEVERT PAPE, for fifty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 897 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany eighty-three years ago and came to this country in 1861. He was a member of Court Brooklyn of the Foresters of America, and is survived by three sisters.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH MERWIN, wife of Edward A. Merwin, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William McCord, 216 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in this city, but had lived in the New Lots district of Brooklyn for the last forty-one years. She was a charter member of Calanthe Assembly and is survived by four daughters and two sons.

Professor ADOLPH SCHWICKARDI, for thirty years a music teacher in New Haven, Conn., died at the home of his son at 600 West 115th Street in his seventieth year.

STEPHEN DECATUR SPENCE, a retired Paymaster of the United States Navy, died on Saturday at the Hotel Churchill, where he had lived for twenty years.

Mrs. ABBIE M. CHAMBERLAIN, founder of the Chamberlain Association of America and for many years its Corresponding Secretary, died on Saturday at her home in Cambridge, Mass., in her seventy-third year.

SILAS SEYMOUR, a textile manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 850 West End Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year.

ARMSTRONG MULFORD, a real estate and insurance broker of Plainfield, N. J., and a former member of the Tax and Sewer Commissions of that place, died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

R. HORACE CURTIS, Democratic leader in Long Branch, N. J., for many years, died last night in his sixty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. COFFIN, the first manufacturer of wooden handles for carrying packages, died in St. Luke's Hospital, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. HEDWIG PEISER, widow of Albert Peiser, died at her home, 100 West Eighty-eighth Street, on Friday, in her sixty-ninth year.

HENRY S. WOOD, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home, 873 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Wood was born in Brooklyn 67 years ago, and was the son of the late Ebenezer Wood and Elisabeth Hall. He is survived by four daughters.

Mrs. HARRIET HIRSH, wife of S. Morrel Hirsh, a real estate broker, died on Friday at her home, 1,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-second year. Mrs. Hirsh was a member of Grace Aguilar, U. O. T. S., and was Captain of the Eleventh Election District of the Women's Suffrage Party.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

KREMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kremer of Paterson, N. J., wish to announce the birth of a son on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916.

GOLDSTEIN.—Oct. 25, 552 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Goldstein, a daughter.

GOLDSTONE.—Oct. 24, 1,961 Anthony Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goldstone, a daughter.

LENKE.—Oct. 23, 1,030 Seneca Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lenke, a daughter.

NATHAN.—Oct. 24, Bruner's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Nathan, a son.

SIMON.—Oct. 22, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Simon, a daughter.

SIMPSON.—Oct. 24, 1,000 Leonard St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Simpson, a daughter.

WACHTEL.—Oct. 25, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wachtel, a daughter.

Engaged

BACHER—ROSENSTOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock of 287 Lenox Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Albert Bacher, son of Mr. A. Bacher. Reception at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Av., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. No cards.

BANGSER—SOLOMONDI.—Violet Solomondi to Adolph Bangser.

BARZILAT — BARTMAN.—Florence Bartman to Ira Barzilay.

BURGHEIMER—FRIED.—Essie Fried to Maurice J. Burgheimer.

BRINN—FREUND.—Viola Freund to Milton Brinn.

COHEN—BLATE.—Mildred Blate to Albert Cohen.

FERDINAND—HAST.—Grace Hast to Dr. Maurice Ferdinand.

FEUEREISEN—HAAS.—Ida Haas to Harold Feuereisen.

FLASHNER—GOLDBERGER.—Dorothy Goldberger to Carl Flashner.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER.—Gladys Drucker to Irving Gallinger.

GARFINKEL—KLEIN.—Bertha Klein to Abraham Garfinkel.

GOLDBERG — GOLDSTEIN.— Etta Goldstein to Samuel M. Goldberg.

GOLDMANN—JOSEPH.—Sadie Joseph to Ike Goldmann.

GOLDSTEIN — GREENSTEIN.—Rita Greenstein to Al. Goldstein.

GREENBERGER — FRIEDMAN. — Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.

LOEWENSTEIN—COHEN.—Elizabeth Cohen to Gustave Loewenstein.

LOEWINGER—GLICK.—Rena Glick to Dr. Ernst A. Loewinger.

NITZBURG—HIRSCH.—Flora Hirsch to Nat I. Nitzburg.

OBERNDORF—HIRSCH.—Bertha Hirsch to Louis R. Oberndorf.

OWITZ—FRIEDMAN.—Helen Friedman to Jack Owitz.

PECK—WOLBURG.—Sadie Wolburg to Ben Peck.

REICH—MENDELSOHN.—Julia Mendelsohn to Harry Reich.

SCHWARTZBERG — GREENGARD.—Pearl Greengard to Samuel Schwartzberg.

SPIEGEL — MEYERS.— Mildred Meyers to Samuel Spiegel.

STEARNS—MUSLINER.—Janet Muslinger to Milton P. Stearns.

STERNFELD—LEHMAN.—Rose Lehman to Benjamin Sternfeld.

Married

ROSENBLOOM—SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shapiro of 790 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter Tillie to Mr. J. Philip Rosenbloom on Sunday, Oct. 29.

STREET—FISCHER.—Thursday evening, Oct. 26, 1916, Harvey Louis Street, II., and Margarette Coyerly Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Fischer of Brooklyn.

BERMAN—SPITZ.—Oct. 22, Fannie Spitz to Siegmund Berman.

BOGNER—GOTTLIEB.—Oct. 22, Lena Gottlieb to Victor Bogner.

DE YOUNG—HOFFMAN.—Oct. 23, Hattie Hoffman to Abe De Young.

FREEDMAN—GOODSTEIN.—Oct. 23, Muriel Goodstein to Joseph M. Freedman.

FREUND—BAUMANN.—Oct. 22, Carrie Baumann to Adolph Freund.

GIRDON—GLANZROCK.—Oct. 29, Rose Glanzrock to Jack M. Girdon.

GOECKEL — GOLDSMID. — Oct. 28, Leah Goldsmid to Dr. Henry J. Goeckel.

LANG—TAHL.—Oct. 24, Gertrude Tahl to Harry E. Lang.

SOPHAR — MARCUS. — Oct. 23, Stephanie Marcus to William Sophar.

Brooklyn.

SHAPIRO—TUCK.—Oct. 28, Jeannette E. Tuck to Dr. B. H. Shapiro.

Died.

ABBE.—Cleveland, in the 78th year of his age, at Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28. Funeral services Monday afternoon, Oct. 30, at Chevy Chase Episcopal Church.

ABRAHAMS.—Simon, beloved husband of Mina, father of Nathan, George, Ben, Sam, Saul, Ella Davidson, Pauline, and Sadye; brother of Barnett, Louis, and Marion. Funeral from his late residence, 805 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers. San Francisco papers please copy.

AKIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Norton, 1,000 Park Av., Sylvia G., wife of the late Abiel Akin, in her 87th year.

ALEXANDER.—On Oct. 29, 1916, Julius Alexander, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 616 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 1 P. M. sharp.

ALLISON.—Passed peacefully away on Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at his home at Stony Point, N. Y., in his 96th year, Brewster J. Allison, son of the late George Suffern Allison and Hannah Brewster. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock.

BAKER.—John W., Saturday, Oct. 28. Funeral services at late residence, Millburn, N. J., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, 1 P. M.

BENSON.—Jessie Tracy, daughter of Emily Tracy and the late Joseph P. Benson, entered into rest, Sunday, Oct. 29. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, Sarah A. Crowell, aged 85 years, widow of Judge Hendrick B. Brown, daughter of the late David and Rebecca Brown. Services at residence of son-in-law, Asbury Fountain, 201 Main St., Matawan, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 2:30 P. M.

BULL.—At rest, Oct. 28, 1916, William Hammond Bull, Town of Wawarsing, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held from the home of his sister, Mrs. Fannie D. Little, Dolzontown, Monday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M. Interment in family plot Hillside Cemetery, Middletown, N. Y.

CLARK.—At her late residence, 127 East 50th St., New York, after a short illness, Isabel R. Clark, wife of W. Irving Clark and daughter of the late Thomas Robins of Philadelphia. Funeral private.

COHN.—Telba B., beloved wife of Max Cohn, mother of J. J., Dr. Isador, Mrs. M. Davidson, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Philip Leonard, and Herbert, on Oct. 28. Funeral from her late residence, 5,317 18th Av., Borough Park, Monday, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock sharp. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

DEANE.—Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Samuel Deane, jr., beloved husband of Jeannette Deane, (nee Wilson.) Funeral services 61 Bank St., Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, 8 o'clock.

ELY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 28, at his residence, Wyndham, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Theodore Newel, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral and interment Tuesday; private.

FETT.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Katherine, the beloved wife of Philip Fett. Funeral from the residence, 393 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Pacific St. and Vanderbilt Av., at 10 A. M.

FULLER.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 29, 1916, James F. Fuller of New York City, in his 75th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

GOSLING.—Charles, at Milburn, N. J., Sunday. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAVES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Artie Alta Graves, beloved wife of William P. Graves. Funeral services at her late residence, 62 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, E. Cuthbert Hamilton, son of James S. and Victorine Latrobe Hamilton. Funeral services 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at 78 Riverside Drive. Interment private, Petersburg, Va., and Los Angeles, Cal., papers please copy.

HARTNETT.—At Jersey City on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916, Harriet A., widow of Eugene Hartnett. Funeral services at her late residence, 250 York Street, Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

HOTCHKISS.—Charles W., aged 53, beloved husband of Mary Jayne, died Oct. 28, 1916, at Battle Creek, Mich. Funeral 11 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 1, at his late residence, Summit Farm, Laporte, Ind., to Laporte Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HILLIER.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Oct. 28, Thomas H. Hillier. Funeral services at the Lowell Hill Chapel, 596 Cates Av., Monday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 P. M.

KANTER.—Samuel, beloved husband of Adele Wile, father of Edward, Robert, and Jack. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock sharp at the chapel of Union Field Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

KATZENBERG.—On Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Mayer Katzenberg, beloved father of Charles and Henry Katzenberg, Emma Dazian, Ida Semel, Fannie Neuburger, and Millie Koenig. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 30, from his late residence, 206 East 60th St., at 9:30 A. M. Members of Zion Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., and Noah Benevolent Society are respectfully invited to attend.

KNIGHT.—At Bayside, N. Y., Oct. 28, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Knight. Funeral from her late residence, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

McDONOUGH.—Oct. 28, John B., beloved husband of Anna McDonough, (nee Keenan.) Funeral from his late residence, 316 10th Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Raphael's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, Barbara M., assistant principal of Public School, 9th St. and 1st Av., at her late residence, 245 East 19th St.; formerly of 339 2d Av.

MUNN.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, in the 83d year of her age, Mary A. Munn, wife of the late Benjamin Munn and mother of Adelene Munn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, Oct. 26, 1916, Joseph W. Ogden, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Lontaka Terrace, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 3:45 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

PERPALL.—Suddenly, Oct. 28, 1916, at Albany, N. Y., Mary E., widow of E. A. Perpall of Flushing, L. I. Funeral services at Flushing Cemetery Chapel, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 4:30 P. M. Coaches in waiting at Flushing, Main Street, for train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 3:38 P. M.

POWER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, at her residence, 760 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Jennie Armstrong Powis, daughter of the late Robert C. Armstrong, in her 63d year. Notice of funeral later.

RAPELYE.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1916, Sarah E. Brush, widow of Isaac Rapelye, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 1:30 at the residence of her son, Martin S. Rapelye, 282 Highland Av., Jamaica.

SARTOZO.—David L., Oct. 28. Service at residence, 352 West 117th St., Monday, 1 P. M.

SCHWICKARDI.—Professor Adolph. Civil service at 1:30 P. M. today, 954 Amsterdam Av.

SEE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1916, Charlotte S., widow of J. Benedict See, aged 78 years. Funeral from her late residence, 343 Adelphi St., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery on Wednesday.

SEYMOUR.—Oct. 29, 1916, at 240 West 102d St., Burritt Grey Seymour, in his 80th year. Funeral and interment private. Jamestown, N. Y., papers copy.

SHANNON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, at Mayport, L. I., William Purdy Shannon, aged 37. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SKIDMORE.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, at his residence, 39 West 52d St., New York City, William Lemuel Skidmore, son of the late Burtis and Eliza Wright Skidmore, in the 82d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—Oct. 29, at Hanover, N. H., Sarah Louisa, daughter of the late President Asa D. Smith, D. D., of Dartmouth College. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 1. Boston papers please copy.

SPENCE.—Stephen Decatur. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building.) Time later.

TANSY.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1916, Michael Tansy, aged 75 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAVERS.—On Oct. 28, 1916, at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel Neidlinger of Leonardo, N. J., Vincent Paul Travers of Upper Montclair, formerly of New York City, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Travers was formerly head of the Travers Rope and Twine Co. and has recently been connected with the Immigrant Savings Bank. He was a member of the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and of the Friends of the Sick and Poor, and was one of the founders of St. Joseph's Day Nursery. He is survived by his wife, Catharine Lantry, two sons and two daughters, Jerome D. Travers of New York City

H. P. DAVISON FLEW OVER GERMAN LINES

Banker, Back on the Philadelphia, Says He Saw the Attack on Combles.

PRAISES ALLIES' SPIRIT

Reports the General Impression That the War Will Last at Least a Year Longer.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 610 passengers of all classes, after a fine passage n the course of which the liner made as high as 440 miles in twenty-four hours, the best she has done for a long time.

In addition to sixteen sacks of special mail from London the Philadelphia carried four dispatch pouches for the State Department at Washington, which were brought to the liner at Liverpool by Dispatch Agent Petherick of the United States Embassy in London.

Among the passengers on board was Henry P. Davison, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who returned from a trip to England and France, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Alice Davison.

The banker said that he had nothing to say, but admitted that he made a trip in an aeroplane over the German lines, and from a height of more than a mile saw the attack on Combles. Before that he made a trip in a military automobile along the French and British fronts from Verdun to the Somme. He saw a night attack at Verdun, near Douaumont, and watched the rockets fired and the battleplanes fighting overhead.

"My flight in an aeroplane was a personal incident." Mr. Davison said, "and, while it was an adventure for me, it was of no consequence compared with what is being done over there every day. I should not have mentioned it at all had I not been informed by a press representative at Quarantine that the report of my flight had been cabled over from Paris."

Mr. Davison said that the spirit of the French and British troops he had seen along the front was fine. When asked if he had seen any of the famous "tanks," he smiled and replied that he had been inside one.

"I am not allowed to give any description of these machines," Mr. Davison continued. "but can only tell you they are very grotesque and very efficient. They are amusing, too, in a way; they make every one laugh when he sees them for the first time."

With regard to the descriptions of their size which have been printed in the American newspapers, giving their length anywhere from 25 to 175 feet, the banker admitted that the "tanks" were nearer the former measurement. He also said that he had several conferences with J. P. Morgan on finances and munitions, but was not at liberty to discuss them.

Asked if he thought the war would last another year, Mr. Davison replied that he could not venture any opinion on the subject, but that the people in England and France appeared to have that impression.

Peter Augustus Jay, counselor to the United States Embassy at Rome, arrived on the Philadelphia for his first visit in fifteen years. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

A passenger who attracted the sympathies of his fellow-travelers was Captain John F. Cahan of the Canadian Pioneer Battalion Engineers, who was shot through the spine with shrapnel from a nine-inch shell on Sept. 15 while leading his men in an attack on a German trench near Combles. He was accompanied by his father, C. H. Cahan, of Montreal, two trained nurses and Dr. E. W. Archibald, who went over with Mr. Cahan to bring him back.

Captain Cahan was very cheerful, although he suffered great pain at times after the shrapnel had been removed. He remained in his stateroom, lying on a water bed, and was carried ashore on a stretcher to an ambulance sent from a private hospital, where he will remain for some time before going on to his home in Montreal.

Mr. Cahan, the father, appeared to be bowed down with sorrow. He has lost two of his sons in the war, and his wife recently died of grief. The wounded Captain, who is only 28 years old, is the only son he has left, and Mr. Cahan said he intended to spend his wealth in trying to save his life.

Another passenger was Dr. Morton Prince, of Boston, an uncle of Norman Prince, the American aviator recently killed on the French front near Verdun. He went to England as the Boston representative of the Belgian Relief Committee. Dr. Prince said he was in England when the report of his nephew's fatal fall reached him, and the British Government placed a destroyer at his disposal to cross from Folkestone to Boulogne. Lieutenant Prince was dead when he arrived, but he was present at his funeral. The body lies in a vault at Luxeil, awaiting removal to Auteuil.

Sir John P. Pringle, K. C. M. G., one of the richest landowners in Jamaica, who returned on the Philadelphia from a visit to his son, with the army in France, said that apart from the dark streets and the wounded soldiers, London appeared to be just the same as in peace times.

On approaching the American coast Captain H. Candy had the lifeboats swung out and the name and flag, painted on the ship's side, illuminated with electric lights, taking the same precautions as he did in the danger zone on the other side.

WOULD "CHASTISE" CHINA

If Necessary, Says Japanese Diplomat, as a Father a Wayward Son.

TOKIO, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In view of Japan's negotiations to extend her influence in China, more especially in Eastern Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, special significance is attached to changes in Japanese diplomats which have just been announced. Japan's policy is said to be determined efforts to bring about permanent peace in China under the Presidency of Li Yuan-hung, whom the Entente Allies, under the apparent leadership of Japan, have decided to help with a loan of about $50,000,000.

The most important of the recent diplomatic changes is the appointment of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Secretary to the Foreign Office, as Councilor of the Japanese Legation at Peking. Speaking at a farewell dinner, Mr. Yoshizawa referred to China as being like "an incompetent person whose monetary allowances are limited by the administrator of his property." He added:

"There are only two world powers now which can give attention to China in any appreciable degree. They are Japan and the United States. The United States is a rich country and can afford to invest capital in China. She is likely to do so from now on. America's interests in China will grow rapidly. But Japan, for geographical reasons and because of her political and other relations in the past, is in a more convenient position than America to assist China. The responsibility of Japan, therefore, is very great."

The speaker said that Japan should maintain the attitude of a guardian toward China. Japan, he thought, should treat China as a mother treats her child. "We should be patient with China," he said. "If she listens to our friendly suggestions, she should be encouraged, if she does not, she should be chastised as a father punishes his wayward son.

"By a patient policy I mean that we should carry on the work which we have started in China, politically and otherwise, especially in Manchuria and Mongolia, step by step, without doing anything rashly. We should avoid doing things which will only invite the suspicion of the Chinese and the foreign nations. We should take careful steps whatever we do, always taking care that we are not suspected by others, while steadily pushing on our work."

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR BRITISH LABOR

Harry Gosling, British Envoy to Baltimore Conference, Predicts a Readjustment.

NO SLACKERS TO BE FOUND

Women, Who Are Doing Their Share, Have Formed Their Own Unions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—"The war has impressed on the Government the necessity for keeping workmen fit. After the war there is going to be an entire readjustment of working conditions in England to the end that in the future there will be no likelihood of abledobied workmen being forced to be idle three days out of the week as often happened before the war."

This prophecy of labor after the war was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES today by Harry Gosling, a British labor leader who sails for New York Wednesday with W. Whitefield, of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain as representatives of British labor at the Baltimore conference. Gosling, who is President of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, the equivalent in England to the American Federation of Labor, pointed out that the war had taught employers and employed that closer co-operation is essential in the future if Great Britain is going to find a solution to impending economic problems.

"Before the war a gap existed between employers and workers," said Gosling. "Hundreds of thousands of workmen tried to fight their battles alone, not realizing the advantage in aligning themselves with a labor union, with the result that immense numbers of workmen were forced to accept a three-days-a-week work schedule with not enough to live on. This had the effect when the war broke out of a great number of workmen who wanted to join armies, not being fit. It took long drilling to get them into shape to go to the front. At once it became evident that something had been wrong with conditions which had been surrounding workmen. Since the beginning of the war these hundreds of thousands of workmen have been joining labor unions, with the result that there are more union men in Great Britain today than ever before in history. This is all the more striking when it is considered that twenty per cent. of the British workmen are fighting at the front. They are not counted in the acquisitions to the labor unions. We've got more than 3,000,000 union men now and these men, with those coming back from the front after the war, are going to have a voice in their own future relations with their employers. The government realizes today that its men must be fit if they are going to be turned into fighters and the Government will aid in rehabilitating labor after the war.

"The entry of women into labor fields is naturally going to be something to think of after the war. What is going to be done with a million or so of women who have taken men's places is something I cannot forecast. In munitions factories, every branch of trade and labor endeavor, women have gone to take the places of men at the front. Many of them do not want to go back to lives of idleness and the men naturally will want their old places back. No one can foretell how the problem is to be solved and a serious problem it will be. Women have shown themselves apt in the pursuits they have gone into during the war. Naturally some branches of work they are not so able as men. In munition factories we find women on the same piecework scale as men, earning perhaps only 75 per cent. as much as the men because they are not able to turn out so much work. But many of them are pitted against men who have had years of training, and they are not to be expected to be as expert. The women have formed their own trade unions and they have become powerful. After the war these trade unions are going to make themselves heard.

"One outstanding thing of all is that the outlook for labor is immensely better than it ever has been before, and that the workmen are going to get better wages. Even the war scale I expect to be exceeded when all Great Britain's industries are going full swing after the war. I may say that there are no slackers in England today so far as work goes. There is a job for every one and I have failed to come across the man who is not doing something for himself. It is a healthy sign for Great Britain' future."

TAKE NICARAGUAN REVENUES

American Creditors Assume Control to Insure Payment of Claims.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 29.—Americans are taking over the management of all the internal revenues of Nicaragua.

A dispatch from Managua on Oct. 1 said it was reported that the American bankers to whom the Nicaraguan Government was indebted had notified Nicaragua that it must liquidate the indebtedness by Oct. 15, else the creditors would take enough of the country's revenues to reimburse them.

The dispatch added that it was also reported that the United States Government was considering the rehabilitation of Nicaragua's finances by the addition of $2,000,000 to the $3,000,000 due on the canal treaty concession to a fund to guarantee an issue of 15,000,000 cordobas (A cordoba is equivalent to $1, American gold) with which to pay all debts.

Feathers Much in Use.

Despite the popularity and costliness of furs, feathers were never more used than now. They appear in collars and neck pieces, and are made smart with a bow of silk or velvet or a couple of rosette-like pieces at the front, with button or feather centres and a strap to join them. The neckpieces are short, a band of ostrich feathers going once around the throat. They come in the season's colors, rich reds, purple or in a plainer dark blue or in black.

Silk Cigarette Cases.

New for men's use with evening dress are cigarette cases of silk. They are in black or in a quiet stripe. They are smart, but their first value is their usefulness, for they are light and occupy little space.

Opera Bags for Women.

Opera bags for women which are new are made in the popular round shape with a drawing string. The lower half is of suede with a skirt of silk, the top and the skirt finished with an edge of sterling silver. These are in black.

Hatters' Plush in Place of Fur.

Hatters' plush, which began the season for use in hats alone, is being used now for ornamentation to take the place of fur. Its long nap makes it pretty and decorative. It makes up well for long neck scarfs and muffs as well as for trimming.

White Broadcloth Demand.

Manufacturers of cloths are overworked, and manufacturers of garments are finding difficulty in getting materials. One of the materials which is hard to get is white broadcloth, for which there has been such a demand for collars this year. It is said that corduroy, which is soft and becoming, will take its place.

In Women's Silk Hosiery.

The latest thing in women's silk hosiery is the shaded. These may be of a gray silk in the foot and ankle running into a pale pink a little above, from where the color gradually deepens until it is a rich cerise at the top. Or it may be a lemon yellow, or dull orange at foot and ankle shading up into purple, green, or blue, the darkest shade always at the top.

Dahlias in Hat Trimmings.

With the popularity of dahlia colors in all shades for women's clothes, the flowers themselves have been adopted for hats and there is nothing more beautiful in the millinery line. They are of natural size and color, wonderfully well made, and they could almost be taken for the real flower. They make a smart and distinctive trimming.

One Style of Fancy Bag.

Nothing is richer in the ever-present fancy bag which every woman carries than one made to wear with evening gowns and wraps. This is comparatively large, round, the lower half of black tipped ermine, a bunch of little tails hanging from the centre of the bottom. The upper half of the bag is of silver lace.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers arranging Spring lines, manufacturers, and contractors call with samples Monday, Tuesday, between 2 and 4 P. M. Room 602-4, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS.—Large Western manufacturer ready to look at Spring lines, infants' and children's coats. Sheninger-Heinsheimer Manufacturing Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. J. Schwartz Co., Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

NET.—Open to buy large quantity of 26 and 40-hole white, English net, at low price. 114 West 20th St., 11th floor, Farragut 2874.

PLUSHES wanted for cash; soitz or peerless, 40-40. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes. Gramercy 3916.

SATINS, Skinner's or other high-grade, fancy for plain linings. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGES, 4408 navy, open for quantity cash. Rosenberg. Spring 6106.

SPORT COATS.—Jobber will look at sport coats Tuesday morning. Henry Levy & Bro., 212 5th Av.

SUITS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Mowrey, open for Johns cloth suits; quantity no object; will look Monday, from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Wool velours, 544 or equally as heavy; all colors. Julius L. Goldstein, 41 West 28th. Far. 586.

VELOUR.—American K.544 or similar; all colors; will pay spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Brother, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Open for F & H, or Botany; all colors. Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Vincent, open for jobs of waists; quantity no object; will look Monday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

ZIBELINE.—All colors. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Far. 596.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Strips for sale, 1½ inch and 3 inch. Gramercy 3045.

BROADCLOTH.—S. and H. also velours; all colors; French serge for immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5757.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and Botany; green, navy, and brown, to sell. Phone 3074 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—White, high grade; also colors, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH, Botany's 313 and Columbia, navy, brown, black, and plum. E 39 Times.

CHAIN HANGERS.—Different makes for immediate delivery. Chester Co., 37 W. 26th.

CHASE'S BEAVER (trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CHASE 3-inch beaver for sale. Farragut 9012.

CHIFFON and Radium Lace, 150 pieces, for sale; low price. Farragut 3194.

CHINCHILLAS.—All high shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 9060.

COATS.—Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, matelam, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—3,500, wool velours, bolivias and other popular materials, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. F. Slater, 114 West 29th.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Special values in children's and ladies' plush coats. Sheninger-Heinsteimer Mfg. Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—800 burgundies, bolivias, velours, other popular materials on the racks. J. P. Slater, 114 West 29th.

COATS.—Big values; plushes, velours, broadcloths; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Big values, better grade plush, silk velour, and broadcloths, fur trimmed. I. Nivick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—See our two widely advertised coat numbers 1,015-1,016; bolivia and velour, $11.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—We manufacture Esquimette plush coats only; immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors', children's caracul coats on hand. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS. — Mohair, waves-of-the-sea, and thibets in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Mixtures; latest styles in stock, $3.75 up. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Flannel sport coats and mixture sport coats ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Children's 6 to 14; mixtures, corduroys, Matalambs, cheap. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats, 48 and 52 inch long. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS. — Matalamb, Uralam, Astrachans; sizes 36 to 54, on hand. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROY. — Hydol's cordvale, 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150, all wool serge dresses, at $3.75. Heffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—French serges, poplin suits, to close out; wool velour coats, $7.50 up. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and wool Jerseys, 200, to close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 serge and poplin dresses; closing out. Laser Brothers, 19 West 21st.

FASTENERS.—Black and white, size, No. 1, $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9608.

FURS.—Manufacturer selling out below cost muffs, scarfs, collars and cuffs. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

LACES.—5,000 yards Venice laces, Spring patterns; let off; silk remnants to close out. Friedman, 42 E. 12th.

MACKINAWS.—300 pieces 6-4 for immediate delivery, suitable for men's and women's wear. Phone 8279 Spring.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 50 inch. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

RUGS.—Dixie, 27x54, wool fibre, assorted, $3.25 dozen; 9x12, $4.64; granite art squares, $2.28; Smyrnas, jutes, rags, grass, Burnselette, matting, oleum; direct from Philadelphia mill; dealers only. Chasanud, 37 East 28th St.

SATINS.—Large quantities of yarn dyed satins, all shades, at very low prices. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

SATINS.—Cotton back; all colors; immediate delivery. Raskind & Soleff, 1,150 B'way.

SEALINE FUR, best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 23 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILKS.—40 inch brocaded crepes and satins, plum, brown, taupe, blue; 35 pieces. Falk & Dannenberg, 862 6th Av.

SILKS.—Woolens, silk and cotton; velvets, trimmings short and full pieces; cash only. Goetz & Ottinger, 1 East 33d.

SILKS, Taffetas, plain, fancies; all colors, C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded, boxed, white and black, size 00; imported; $5.25 net cash. L. Federman & Son, 357 Canal St.

SUITS.—50 samples; styles up to the minute, to close out at a price. Miller & Greenstein, 154 East 23d St.

SUITS, Coats to close out, ladies', misses'. 45 West 34th. Room 800.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

THROW SCARFS, in Hudson seal (plush), and block mole. Frankel, 56 W. 24th St.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN DRESSES for immediate delivery; $6.50. I. N. L. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, 22-inch, assorted dark shades, below market price. Sixth floor, 25 West 31st St.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9656.

WORUMBO velours and Tellu in black at opening prices. Call Phoenix Raincoat Co., Madison Square 3557.

• Help and ...

MANUFACTURERS.—Selling wholesale trade only; cheapest lines ladies' neckwear, caps, tea aprons, fancy handbags, stamped goods, novelties. Address M. J. Teller, 469 West 147th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs; Miss A. Hillman, fancy goods; 37 W. 26th.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—D. Bendheim & Sons; S. Bendheim, general mdse.; 1,178 B'way; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rogan-Malone Co.; H. R. Calloway, dry goods; 75 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davidson, Paxon, Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—John Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniels, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weis, upholstery goods; Grand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; W. B. Meloch, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, L. T. Stern, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. T. Duff, rugs; 220 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; H. S. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, trunks, bags; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, blankets, white goods; 1358 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; F. J. Kolar, embroideries; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, plush, wool, velour coats; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Miss Noonan, waists; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Lederer & Co.; A. Spilker, handkerchiefs, silverware, toilet sets; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein; Miss E. Jindra, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, drugs, sundries, sanitary hair goods; 210 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. C. Hill, woolens, children's wear; H. H. Haynie, wool dress goods; C. S. Foster, representing; W. A. Benning, boys' clothing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. Guthman, women's costumes, women's, misses', children's street and wash dresses; 43 West 23d.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; Leon Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 114 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. J. Kenney, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. O. Moskovics, suits; Miss Vincent, waists; H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Moore-Karl Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; 395 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; C. H. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Neumaier, gloves, notions, fancy goods; 353 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; H. Hein, carpets, rugs; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. R. Tuthill, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; H. Barmby, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; George Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.

EL PASO, Texas—Boston Store; J. Stolaroff, millinery, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.; Gregorian.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; F. V. Zug, basement; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Tierney, carpets, rugs; W. L. Paine, dry goods; 1,140 B'way; B. Strong, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres Co.; W. R. Guthrie, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silberman, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' plush coats; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; J. Lyons, hats; 413 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The New York; C. L. Maas, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,270 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—G. G. McCully, dry goods; Emerald.

LOS ANGELES—P. A. Newmark & Co.; P. A. Newmark, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—Lane, Thayer D. G. Co.; A. S. Lane, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; George J. Woods, laces, fancy goods, neckwear, umbrellas; 22 East 17th.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—H. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—E. O. Schuster Co.; Miss Krueger, corsets; H. Kaestner, carpets, rugs; 215 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. W. Mallory, notions; 43 Leonard.

MONTREAL, Can.—Paquette & Grenier; Mrs. R. G. Brown, waists; McAlpin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swarts; H. L. Linnell, carpets, rugs; Gregorian.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—C. N. Fitts, carpets, rugs; Imperial.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; E. E. Rewick, holiday goods, novelties; 1,150 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Mrs. Kneeter, ready-to-wear, basement; Mrs. Rogers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mr. Scott, carpets, rugs; S. Johnston, dressmaking; Mr. Rosendale, jewelry, leather goods, 1,133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Fuld, carpets; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Snellenberg & Co.; D. D. Southworth, carpets, rugs; 1,241 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Artman-Treichler Co.; J. P. Chapman, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Glanz & Hall; J. E. Hall, carpets; C. L. Glanz, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Haftel & Son; M. Haftel, shirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA — Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; S. Kramer, G. & I. Fastman, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Trau & Loevner; G. Trau, neckwear, hdkfs., hats, caps; S. Washington Place; Breslin.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Dengatt & Lemieux; W. H. Dengate, dry goods; Grand.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; W. B. Anderson, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; A. Kramer, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; F. W. Bamann, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; D. H. Young, domestics, wash goods; 50 Union Square; Cumberland.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Gustave Eckstein Co.; J. P. Eckstein, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; Gregorian.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; Miss M. A. Jones, Miss Barrett, millinery; 315 5th Av.; Gregorian.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson, McKinney Co.; J. J. Woods, dress, wash goods; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Debriner, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, prints, ginghams; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. C. Pope, linens, wash goods; A. F. Korschgen, beds, bedding, blankets; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; Miss F. Baird, Miss A. Herbers, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, Jobs silk waists, muslin underwear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; P. Gordon, carpets, rugs; 1,239 B'way.

ST. PHIL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; W. D. Williams, carpets, rugs; 320 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

TOLEDO—E. M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; H. D. Wall, carpets, rugs; 23 E. 26th; Wallick.

TORONTO, Can.—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Teller, ladies' neckwear, fancy goods, novelties; 460 W. 147th.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets, rugs; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—John C. Hieber & Co.; J. W. Hieber, notions, white goods; F. J. Shrimp, dry goods; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, carpets, rugs; 16 West 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. King & Sons; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. H. B. Rose, corsets; Miss M. Dell, Miss G. Durnbough, millinery; Miss Coleman, trimmings; 43 West 23d.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Englebach, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. W. Hawes, muslin underwear, infants' wear, art goods; W. Tongue, cloths; 75 Spring.

YORK, Penn.—F. Wiest's Sons; H. S. Spangler, notions, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 315 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; P. E. Wallerstedt, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.

YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Miss J. Zinn, corsets, laces, neckwear; 334 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Leon S. Hydeman, coats, suits, furs; Miss J. Smyser, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas; Miss N. Smith, knit underwear, sweaters, h'dk'fs; Miss F. Drayer, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Miss F. Pearse, muslin underwear, house dresses; 315 5th Av.

Coats Are Called For.

Out-of-town dealers, who are getting their second wind and coming to New York for new supplies in women's garments for late selling, are going in more largely for coats than for anything else. They get a job lot of suits if they can find them at bargain prices. But, as has been prophesied, with the high prices the women are finding that they can dress more economically with a good coat and two or three simple dresses than with a suit which answers only one purpose. There is a big demand for silk and wool velour in coats and for plushes. The soft wool coats, like those of Bolivia cloth, which have gone up to big prices from the demand, as well as from the increased price of wool, go to the higher priced trade, as a rule.

Some Rich Fur Coats.

Among the season's attractions in furs is a coat of the beautiful but delicate and perishable chinchilla. A long coat is made of this soft fur, put together in invisible stripes which run around the garment, the long, deep square collar of the same fur reaching almost to the waist. A long white cape of ermine, very full, has the same deep collar. The coat is of the plain white, but the collar is set with the little black tipped tails.

Plaid Silks to be Shown.

Exceptions to the rule of high prices are a lot of beautiful plaid silks which will be shown in this city today in louisines and taffetas, and will retail at $1 a yard. They come in the regular tartans, the blues and greens with contrasting stripes, the rich red plaids, and the mixed plaids which have no special name, but which are smart. One of these, which has a snuff color brown stripe of an old-time shade, is attractive.

Shades in Chiffon Velvets.

There were never so many beautiful shades and tones in chiffon velvets as at the present time. They sell to make up with laces and silks for evening gowns and for evening coats. There are wonderful pinks, from the palest shade, running the scale up to the deep cerise; there are reds of all kinds, including the old-time magenta; there are citron shades, yellows, oranges, greens, and every imaginable tone of blue. They are 40 and 42 inches wide, and make up to advantage.

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPORTS

Great Britain and Canada Take the Great Bulk of Them.

Export trade in American clocks and watches appears to be growing rapidly in spite of the upset conditions prevailing in Europe. Statistics just published by the Department of Commerce covering August make it possible to get an idea of what this foreign business amounted to in the eight-month period ended with that month.

The total value of clocks, watches, and their parts shipped abroad in the period amounted to $2,983,338, a gain of $843,861 over the corresponding period of 1915, and an excess over the 1914 period of $1,386,001. In the latter period, however, the statistics cover August, the month in which the war had its start. During that month the world's shipping was practically at a standstill. The exact export figures for the eight months of last year were for all classes of watch and clock goods, $2,139,477, and for the similar period of 1914, $1,597,537.

The detailed statistics covering clocks and their parts exported in the three eight-month periods were respectively: 1916, $1,767,041; 1915, $1,449,808, and 1914, $910,001. Shipments of watches and parts were: 1916, $1,216,297; 1915, $689,579, and 1914, $686,436.

The distribution of both classes of timepieces makes a rather interesting story. Great Britain, for instance, in the period of this year under review, bought clocks and watches worth $1,016,727, while sales to all of the rest of Europe amounted to only $94,701. In the 1915 period, the sales to Europe, including Great Britain, reached a total value of $1,122,020.

RAILROADS IN NEW BROTHERHOOD FIGHT

Clash Before the Interstate Commission Today Over Searchlights on Engines.

MEN WANT TO SEE TRACKS

Employers Say Glare Would Be Dangerous and Charge Union Officials with Coercing Engineers.

A score of prominent railroad officials left New York last night for Washington to take part in another clash between the railways of the United States and the four big railroad brotherhoods. The railroads will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission today to vacate or modify the order that powerful searchlights be placed on all the locomotives in the country on Jan. 1, while the brotherhoods will fight for the headlights. The last time the railroads and the brotherhoods clashed was in August over the eight-hour day, when the brotherhoods won through the intervention of President Wilson. Sensational charges of coercion of witnesses are expected to be made by the railroad attorneys.

The brotherhoods instituted the fight for the searchlights more than a year ago. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers argue that they would insure safety and that the operation of trains by the engineers being able to see the track ahead will be better than trusting to signal lights. At present locomotives carry oil-burning and acetylene headlights of about sixteen candlepower, which are more to a mark " the engine than to show the track; the new lights would be of about 700,000 candlepower.

The railroads' case is being conducted by a committee of three, consisting of C. C. Paulding of the New York Central, Stacy R. Lloyd of the Pennsylvania, and Duane C. Minard of the Erie. The brotherhoods' interests in the case are being handled by A. B. Garretson of the conductors, W. S. Stone of the engineers, W. H. Lee of the trainmen, and W. S. Carter of the firemen.

It is estimated that it would cost the railroads $6,000,000 to equip the 68,000 locomotives now in use with the new searchlights. But they base their opposition not on the ground of expense but on the argument that the dazzling glare of the searchlights would be dangerous on double-track and four-track lines, where density of traffic compels many trains to pass one another at high speed. They argue that the glare will obscure the complicated signal lights, cause engineers to misread them and lead to many accidents.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rule says that " Each locomotive shall have a headlight which will enable persons with normal vision, in the cab of the locomotive, under normal weather conditions, to see a dark object the size of a man for a distance of 1,000 feet ahead of the locomotive." The railroads have also contended that the terminology of this rule makes it defective in that normal weather conditions and normal vision may vary greatly.

The order was to go into effect on Jan. 1, but after the railroads had prepared papers for an injunction suit a test was conducted last month at night on the tracks of the New York Central above Yonkers, which was attended by members of the commission. It was after this test that the commission agreed to reopen the case. The railroads expect to produce more than 100 engineers who will testify against the searchlights for locomotives. Among them will be seventeen engineers, who, it is alleged, were expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers because of testimony given against the searchlights.

The railroads plan to spring a sensation in a demand for an order restraining Grand Chief Stone of the engineers from punishing engineers for testifying that the searchlights would not be good things. The railroad attorneys have prepared documentary evidence to show, they say, that three engineers were expelled from the order because they testified before the commission against the headlight order planned by the Brotherhood and submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Chief Inspector Frank McManamy of the Division of Locomotive Boiler Inspection, a member of the engineers' union.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has a rule that any member who fails to support the official act of the Legislative Board of the Engineers, or any train service organization, shall be expelled. The records of the commission show that in October, 1915, W. H. Rother, A. E. Martin, and J. T. Heller, three engineers from Indiana, testified they did not believe in the searchlights. They have been put out of the order, the railroads contend, because of their testimony. The men have civil suits in the Indiana courts to compel Stone to reinstate them.

The documentary evidence in the case of Rother shows that on Dec. 11, 1915, an order was issued from division headquarters of the brotherhood in Indianapolis that Rother be tried for opposing the headlight bill. On Dec. 27, 1915, he was tried by Division 492, of which he was a member, and was acquitted. In the evidence charging coercion of Rother is contained the following letter said to have been sent by Stone from Cleveland on Jan. 7, 1916.

Cleveland, Ohio., Jan. 7, 1916

Division 492.
H. McHale, C. P.
E. W. Davis, C. T.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We received your letter of Dec. 28 relative to the case of Brother Rother and, as we furnished the Division with ample evidence of this Brother's guilt, it is very evident that the time has arrived when it is impossible to get this division to comply with the laws; therefore, effective this date, the charter of Division 492 is suspended and we will ask you to forward the Charter, books, rituals, seal, &c., to the Grand Office.

Yours fraternally,
W. S. STONE, G. C. E.

Per H. P. Daugherty, Chief Clerk.

The abolition of Division 492 was followed by the formation of a new division, No. 1, in Indianapolis, from which the railroads charge, Rother and sixteen engineers who voted to acquit him were disbarred.

The seventeen men sued the order for $5,000 for their part of the assets of the division, the charter of which was surrendered and transferred to Danville, Ind., at the request of Stone, where it is now pending.

The railroads will argue that they cannot get engineers—the men who know best—to testify as to the worth of searchlights on locomotives so long as Stone can hold over them the threat of expulsion from the order, into the treasury of which they have paid dues and assessments. They will contend that his action constitutes flagrant suppression of testimony before the commission.

MORE DANES TO TESTIFY.

West Indian Sale Commission Calls Six New Witnesses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The West Indian Sale Commission has decided to summon six new witnesses, namely, Erick Scavenius, Foreign Minister; Dr. Edward Brandes, Financial Minister; Mrs. Hjort Lorenzen, widow of a former Governor of the Islands; Henrik Carling, chief editor of the leading Radical newspaper, the Politiken; M. Rist, an engineer, and Captain C. F. S. Schousboe.

Hearings will be continued on Thursday.

New Shipping Line to Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Oct. 29.—The Ward Line steamer Jalisco arrived here today, inaugurating a direct service between New York and Central American ports. More than 1,000 tons of cargo for points in Nicaragua which was landed here was found to be in better condition than usual, owing to the fact that transshipment at Panama was not necessary.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

L I RR‹Tug Flemington.
Thurlow‹N England SS Co.
Atlantic Fruit Co‹Cargo of Sugar.

Lansing SS Co‹Tug Transfer No 15.
NY, N H & H RR‹SS Lansing.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

U S‹Karpius & Hershberger.
Matt J Ward Co‹Goelet.
Kushma‹Carnegie St.
Gray‹Mayer.
Friedman‹Penn RR.

U S‹Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Grisolia‹D, L & W.
So Pacific Co‹Lowe.
Ruddock‹Lehigh Valley RR. (2.)
Harris‹Erie RR.
Amata‹Lehigh Valley.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

George F Fox.
Isidor Jacobson.
Emil Schoenfeld.
Henry E Snow.
Jere O'Shea.
Paul Junger.
M & S H Kaplan.
Nicolas Parentin.
Cecil W Harvey.
Morris Weissman.
Blake & Williams.
Kate Houseman.
Isaac Gladinszky.
Nicolo Aranella.
Wm Rack.
Morris Rosenstrauch.
Hattie B Frank.
Arthur Rich.
Bernard Levine.
Sam'l Ginsburg.
Solomon Bear.
Daisy H Andrews.
Romaen Schenck.
S & L Deutscher.
Goldfogle & Green.
Walter Koettgen.
Max B Bloch.
Salvatore Linza.
Vincenzo Brescia.
Mistarka & Gettner.

Under objections:

Abraham Rosenstein.
Morris Maleel.
Dora M Weil.

Adjourned cases:

Isaac Rettig.
Israel Feinman.
Max C Kraus.
Benenson & Cohen.

Motions:

Isidore Grossman.
Empire Infants' Wear Co.
Hasan Morse.
City Garage.
Empire Wood Wk Co.
Berlier Shoe Co.
Standard Hat Block.
Geo P Harvey.
Hyman Schnitzer.
Vanascope Co.
Charles Solomon.
State Line Telephone.
Wm Avedon.
Louis Dienstag.
Louis Reichman.
Hazen Morse.
Bernard Levine.
Am Elec Products, (2.)
Martinique Lunch Co. (2.)
Chapman Cont Co.
John J Cunningham.
Goldberg Bros.
George G Herbert.
New Doll Co.
Duffy Carney Co.
Arthur L Brans.
Leonard Landes.
Wanecrest Const Co. (2.)
H & S G Lindeman. (2.)
Benj Vortrefflich.
Am Elec Prod Co.
Sadie Isaacs.
Nathan Spinell.
Chapman Cont Co.
Hudson Elec Supply.
Friedman Tailoring.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People‹Riggs.
Same‹Pease & E.
Coyne‹V S Bitty.
Fitzsimmons‹Isman.
Epstein‹Werbelovsky et al.
Weldman‹Borden & ano.
First Nat Bk‹Litchfield‹Jones & ano.
Thalen‹Ray, Impl'd with N Y C RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Motions.

Re Simons‹Boyle.
Re American Magnesia Cement Co.
Fries‹Sell
Levenson‹Rains
Re Bernstein
Lake‹Lake
Hodgeney‹Dewitt, (2)
House‹Jackson, Inc.
Pearlman Co., Inc.‹Beck
People‹Boston Trust Co.‹Hake
Bk for Sav‹McDermott
Cirasello‹Pell
Le Adler
Worfman‹Murdock
Re Claussen
Berkowitz‹Stern
Van Sickle‹Conly
Guaranty Trust Co.‹Second Av RR Co.
Harris‹Sheridan
Northern Bk of N Y‹Sproessig
Lichtenstein Millinery‹Lee‹Lichtenstein
Lane‹Smith
Forbes‹Oriental Textile Mills
Nicholas‹Joy
Con Gas Co‹CNY.
Deiches‹National Shipping Co. (2)
Cole‹Bliss
Green
Richard‹Mandel
Dunn‹Jacobs
Re Bennett
Re Hirschau
Girard Trust Co.‹Guthorn
Adams‹McCready
Re O'Brien (Quimby Ave.)
Ireland‹Rapp Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.‹Second Ave RR Co.
Hendrick‹Manhattan Beach Development Co.
Metropolitan Ballet Co‹Transat Ital
Mercer‹Muller
Re Saldin‹Ritweb Mfg Co.
Fifth Schmiedler
Re Gedde
Hanus‹Karsche
McShane‹Postal Tel Serv, Inc. (2)
Manhattan Bay Realties
Nathan Harrison
Burnham‹Burnham
Durschlag‹Welling (4)
CNY‹Mooyer
Boyle‹Becker
Binder‹Worthen Realty & Const Co.
Nehring‹Adirondack Wood Products Co.
Courtney Development Co.‹Jacoby
Stern‹Engel
Re Clark
Barnes Knitting Corp‹Fitwell Knitting Co.
Schworer‹Hudson Co.
Re Holler
Childrens Aid Society‹Silver Realty Co.
Salzer‹Schnurmacher
Rust‹Gimbel Bros.
Weinberg‹Weinberg
Bowne‹Moulder Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Madison Real Property & Secur Co.‹Werner

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Voren‹Chait, (2.)
De Moro‹Tull.
Monrett‹Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Nagel‹Nagel.
Hart‹Baum.
Roggenkamp‹Roggenkamp.
Horvath‹Horvath.
Ri gler‹Ringler.
Re Dollar‹Canadian Car.
Parmer‹Parmer.

Demurrer:

Hounse‹NY Rys.

Preferred causes:

Case on—Pollock‹Sachs.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tuck & Co‹T. ney.
Stern‹Plenfield.
Turitz‹Stutz.
Hampel‹Mozambique Trading & Plant.
Harvey‹Hyson.
Hanauer‹Bauneth Mfg.
West Side Bk‹Beehm.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Bernman‹N Y Cons RR.

Supplementary calendar.

Margolies‹Cons Gas Co.
Robleder‹L V Co.
Bertolino‹same.
Sheridan‹Kline Co.
Gunzer‹Rice & Hutchins.
B Gusimono‹same.
Asphalt.
B Gusimono‹same.
Clarendon‹CNY Co.
Ampel‹Rubin.
Noumark‹Sanders.
Mulligan‹CNY.
Voight‹Johnson.
Punnett‹Herald Sq Holding Co.
Salvaggio‹Schatz.
Cassell‹NY Rys.
Antonius‹Vitagraph.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

A. Robinson‹Carnegie Hill Livery & M.
G Robinson‹same.
Murray‹Page.
S Sigman‹NY, NH & H RR.
H Sigman‹same.
Nurini‹Gollick & Smith.
White‹Dobyns.
Ewing Textile Co‹Lansden Co.
Title Guar & S Co‹Sullivan.
McGibbon & Co‹Huhn Case on.
Winegarten‹Flaum.
Susnick‹F & D Weinraub Co.
Bachrach‹Morton.
Dennehy‹Hirsch.
Quick‹Boston & M.
Blanda‹Stegomann.
Rosen‹Ford.
Slavis (Maculso)‹Berman.
Kowalnik‹Burckel.
Valento‹Jacob Zoller.
Marlow‹N Y Edison.
Roth‹NY Zeitung P & P.
Pines‹Wall St Taxicab Co.
Horley‹Muller.
Pelot‹I R T Co.
Case on at 2 P M—
Phinney‹Phinney.
Title &‹Sur & T Co‹Withaus.
Farson‹Croiole Realty Co.
Kolan‹Kaplan.
General calendar:
Flynn‹Flynn.
Lincoln Mort Co‹NY Tel Co.
Lichtenberg‹Gostin.
Goodwin‹Toole.
Kennedy‹Wallace.
Canady Arch Amusement Co.
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Krainan‹Kowal.
Singer‹Steinfeld.
Speed‹Speed.
Wehrum‹Wehrum.
Kadans‹Jacobson.
McCrackin‹McCrackin.
Leighton‹CNY Rys.
Stern Bros‹Michaels.
Jacobs‹Jacobs.
Hahn‹Hahn.
Fagan‹Fagan.
Jehle‹Jehle.
Case on.

Imperial Film Exchange‹Kalem Co.
Provenzano‹Herrman & Grace Co.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bucala‹Blumenthal.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.
Ware‹Catskill Co. (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bollet‹B Q Co RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Byrne‹Brokaw.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wise‹Alpha Cement Co.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mullarky‹N Y C RR.
Golaserg‹Sheffield Farms.
Goldenberg‹same.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleman‹Eckert. (2.)

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary calendar.

Ing.—Ely‹Krulwitch.
McIlreen‹Fogarty.
Mitchell‹Kleimrock.
Easterly‹Marks.
Bassman‹Rich Co.
Townley‹Frank E Smith & Son.
Bond‹Little Co.
Thompson‹Postal Life Ins.
Rosen‹Lebowitz.
Baitzel‹Rhinelander.
Browning, King & Co‹Amy.
Herbert‹Fire Ass'n of Phila.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

CNY‹5th Av Coach.
Same‹Hoffman.
Lasky‹Petrpff.
Green‹Windolph.
M Kempfer & Sons‹Mendelson.
Green‹Cammann.
Mack‹Raymond.
Nicholas Power‹Gilden.
Falle‹Beveridge.
CNY‹Emerson.
Lakin‹Riggs.
CNY‹McCarthy.
McKenna‹Doherty.
Rummell‹Blanchard.
Dammann‹N E Cas.
Altoria Realty‹Ill Sur.
Drosnes‹Flin Amuse.
Salzer‹Feldstein.
Reader‹State Bk.
Newman‹Campbell.
Bowman‹Waldon.
Branson‹Bloch.
Hardman‹Standard.
Vulcanite Pen.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Green‹Gartle.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate:

Patrick Tonar.

Wills for probate:

Margaret Johnston.
Minnie H Balantine.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
George H Huber.

Long‹Gionetti‹CNY.
Reiss‹Jeffreys & Co. Clear.

Levine‹Taber.
Behrman‹Dickstein.
Schaefer‹Korganow.
Negrin‹Kaufman.
Borsher‹CNY.
Nelson‹NY Rys.
Pfeyer‹Oberdorfer.
Lipschitz‹Jackson.
Calabrese‹Westinghouse.
Greenberg‹Mayer.
Kuves‹same.
Schapiro‹Scheer.
Schiller‹Reynolds.
Kitz‹Greenspon.
Epstein‹Weinstein.
Felsen‹Maximilian
Fleischman Co.
Bruechert‹Murphy Const Co.
Interborough R T Co‹Williams.
Brause‹I & Harrington Sons Co.
Wormser‹Johnston. (2.)

Ungeleeder‹Yosholowitz.
Film Exch‹US Fid & Guar.
Lederer‹Abraham.
Levin‹Bipset.
Tashman‹NY Rys.
Weiss‹same.
Sweeney‹same.
April‹same.
Sweeney‹same.
Benjamin‹same.
Barron‹same.
Firson‹same.
Callahan‹same.
Munies‹same.
Pfeifer‹same.
Peres‹same.
Palumbo‹same.
Tasch‹same.
Sandhouse‹same.
Slominsky‹same.
Goodman‹same.
Gutekman‹same.
Timpanoni‹same.
Klein‹same.
Saxton‹same.
Schildhause‹same.
Brown‹same.
Rafferty‹same.
Longo‹same.
Baron‹same.
Ballinn‹same.
Grennon‹same.
Byrne‹same.
Desick‹same.
Schneidman‹same.
Berg‹same.
Wonder‹same.
Lorenz‹Bartuschek.
Levine‹Lefkowitz.
Parrott‹Birdseye.
Fuerst‹Dorfman.
Epstein‹Cohn.
Hosler‹Wolf.
Hauben‹Silbert.
Gittelman‹Klein.
Hershowitz‹Burman.
Phelps‹Fidelity Const.
Oradell Stock Farm‹Watson.
Tunick‹Am Fidelity.
Van Petten‹NY Rys.
Cafarelli‹Byrne.
Bischoff‹Yorkville Bank.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Levine‹Kleban.
Goldner‹J Kulla Co.
McCallum‹Am Soc'y for P C to A.
Krakauer‹Gordon.
Daniel‹Baker.
Davis‹Copstein.
Kirman‹Davidson.
Underwood‹New Netherland Bank.
Bein‹Renitz.
Ito‹Muller.
Hess‹Universal Discount Co.
Plotruck‹Katz.
Markowitz‹Commercial Motor Picture.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co‹Voelkel.
Glickman‹NY Rys.
Salinger‹same.
Brendlin‹C F Biele & Sons, Inc.
Scott‹Norris.
Palakewicz‹Barabash.
Hirsch Lumber Co‹Sofianopoulo.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Weiss‹Kerber.
Weinstein‹Third Av RR.
Gelfand‹Bauer.
Whitney‹Cochran.
Kleinman‹Selsor et al.
Argubnick‹Rosenfeld.
Bowes‹Interborough R T Co.
Swimmer‹Kallman.
Cohen‹same.
Gildener‹Frankel.
Horstein‹Hobson.
Smith‹Goodman Con. Co.
Samelovitch‹Nadler.
Bernstein‹Malsman.
Minor‹Central RR. of N. J.
Poole‹N. Y. Rys.
Freedman‹Daniels.
Stamford‹Central RR. of N. J.

Neivert‹I R T Co.
Aronowitz‹N. Y. Rys.
Rosenzweig‹Brasner.
Keating‹Third Ave. RR.
Knight‹N. Y. Rys.
Edek‹Keimann.
Cradus‹Keeney Ave Amusement Co.
Frank‹Standard Mail Order Co.
Donohue‹Ganch.
Katz‹N. Y. Edison Co.
Levinson‹Bogitsh.
Shifrin‹Silverstein.
Keller‹Third Ave RR.
Siegel‹same.
Everly‹Salvin.
Hanley‹I R T Co.
Wurmbrand‹N Y Rys.
Rozenstein‹Sarner.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Schneider‹Goldman.
Pace‹Schwartz.
Wachsman‹Schleiffer.
Crowe‹Lewis.

Tru Fit System, Inc.‹Marks Clothg Co.
Sec Nat Welfare of Jewish Deaf‹M. O'Meara Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar:

Raport‹Prudential Outfitting Co.
Steinfeld‹Singer.
Brody‹Brimberg.
Froelich‹Rossman.
Keller‹Levine.
Goldstein‹Dunevant.
Goldmuntz‹Haskell.
Schwartz‹Montefiore Home.
Harris‹Handman Bros. & Co.‹Mendelsohn.
Decker‹Alaska Chemical Co.
Bijur Doll Co‹Eagle Doll Co.

Borough Realty Co‹Kohlhipp.
Levy‹Black.
Newmark‹Rosenstein.
Upper Hudson Stone Co.‹Brady-Ottaray Const. Co.
General Typewriter Exchange, Inc.‹Schnee.
W E Weiner, Inc‹McCormack.
H C Burnett Warehouse & Cartage Co.‹W Cameron & Co.
Smith Coal Co‹Am Pulp Co.‹Prudential Trust Co.
State Bank‹Berkowitz.
N Y Elec Lamp Co.‹Sloock Co.
Lasky‹Dattenhelm‹Stone. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills:

Annie McCallion, John Roberts, Barbara Bessner, Henry Messinger, Charles Stark, Helen Krockenhauer, Margery Ennis, Patrick O'Hara, Helen A Litchfield, Owen Reilly, Patrick Laddy, Hugh Kenny, Emeline Boetcher.

Administration of:

Heromine Swiech, Accounting of:

Henry Hansen, Elizabeth Edwards, Mary W Buck, Lotte Molinari, Myles McKeon, Oswald Miller. (2.)

Richard J Stainton.

Estates of:

Mary Mahon, Tanzola Infants, Solomon Friedman.

County Court.

CIVIL—Dike, J.—Motions and ex parte business at 10 A. M.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Beattie‹Mt Ver Sub Bank. (2.)
R Young Brick Lumber Co‹Gamber.
Hepburn‹Lang.
Buchanan‹Houghton.

Highest number reached on call, 269.

Neville‹McGuire.
Condon‹Condon.
Anderson‹Dieterich.
Morris‹Rosenstein.
Sanford‹Richardson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Emily De Knabe, Milo R Maltbee‹Dysett Realty Co—Edward F Barrett, Bernard Feifer‹Anna Stein—Julius J Binder.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Backe‹Landgraff.
German Journal Corp‹Eldan.
Dunne‹Emmons Contr Co.
Bernsdorfer‹Bernsdorfer.
Ciavolino‹Yusselino.
King‹Curtis.
Breitweg‹Reiner.
Gehrig‹Braun.
Miller‹Sulzberger Sons Co.
W Geller‹same.
I Geller‹same.
Sloop Realty Co‹Arizona Fire Ins.
Barnes‹Midland RR Terminal Co.
Stoller‹Klein.
Kasenbroch‹Hinchie.
Smith‹Borough Centre Realty Co.
Broadway Trust Co‹same.
Ingram‹Norman.
Re Church Av (Christopher) and
Maghee‹Haggerty.
Re E 19th St (Brianwein).
Riva‹Albert et al.
Marx‹Straus.
Mason et al‹Shults.
Bread Co.
Re West 50th St (Second Nat Bank of Hoboken, N J.)
Foley‹Foley.
Eastman Machine Co‹Finding.
Grotheer‹Schell.
Conroy‹Veltch.
Conroy‹Byrne.
Meyer‹Szemko.
Re Municipal R Corp (Gollmar.)

Hafely‹Young.
Lyon‹Construction & Coal Co.
Dissoway‹Biglow.
Clark‹Rhodes.
Kinneer‹Kinneer.
Remsen‹Marsh.
Demorest‹Weeks.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Corin‹Pennard.
Colicella C. I & B RR.
Bando‹N Y Cons RR.
Samuels‹same.
Greenberg‹Nassau E RR.
Cranford‹same.
Price‹same.
Kelly‹same.
Zito‹B H RR.
Herd‹same.
Vatter‹same.
De Mundon‹same.
E Mundon‹same.
J Murphy‹same.
Duerwald‹same.
Rabey‹same.
M Murphy‹same.
Lowe‹same.
Mulgrum‹same.
Black‹same.
Prospect Realty‹same.
Rudolph‹Rudolph.
Bell-Fenwick‹Cypress Hills Cemetery.
Sauerwein‹Grapp.
Cook‹McKinney.
Re Willow Av.
Haberstroh Realty Co‹Vogelhofer.
Cherveinie‹Cherveinie.
Kleinhomer‹Kleinhomer.
Krutman‹Donn.
Linder‹Rinder.
Drake‹Gaffney.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Smith‹Smith et al.
Linn‹Estarre.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3,491.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Crosby, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.

Raymond-Hadley Co‹Kessel Co.
Rosch Co‹So Bklyn Ry.
Zweig‹Glasser.
Meyer‹So Bklyn Ry.
Krakauer‹Moja.
Kelby et al‹NY Munson Co.
Johnson‹CNY
Ginsberg‹Firestone Tire & R Co.
Schwankovsky‹Gimbel Brothers.
Casey‹CNY & Nas RR
Holmes‹Burke.
Kaeding‹Weinglass.
Hesketh‹Adriance.
Kleckin‹Nas R R.
Bluhm‹Chamberlain et al.
O'Lone‹Rosenbloom et al.
Junge‹B H R R.
Koerner‹Lord & Taylor.
Dudley‹C I & B RR.
Young‹Gimbel Brothers.
Sonnerman‹Nas RR.
Yakano‹Cuenville.
Ytascher‹B H RR.
Propp‹New Taxi & Auto Co.
Conroy‹Nas R R
Colombo‹B H RR.

Mattar‹Voll.
Page‹CNY.
Boyman‹H Q Co & Sub
Jackman‹Am Sugar Refining Co et al.
Silo‹CNY.
Nelson‹same.
Dellacarva & Arote‹Poole.
Bing‹Richmond Light & R Co.
O'Donnell‹D'Albora.
Armstrong‹NY Quebracho Extract Co.
Hurdell‹B H RR.
Halpern‹Singer Sewing Machine Co.
McConnell‹Schultz Bread Co.
Rsanca‹B H RR.
Reischbuch‹Minsker Realty Co.
Rosengren‹Schwallie.
Gannon‹No Am Bwg.
Tenzo‹Glover.
Mc Kenna‹McKenney.
Malkin‹Ridley Chambers St Candy.
Walden‹L I RR.
Fellowship Farms‹Bowlows.
Pierson‹Bohan Co.
Parnolo‹Bklyn Alcatraz Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Conmilar‹Shults Bread Co.
Sakatauckas‹Voltman.
McGuire‹So Bklyn Ry.
Flavina‹B H RR.
Diederick‹Supreme Ice Co.
Garbowsky‹Mirrielees.
U S Title Guar Co‹Michel.
Gibbons‹Zimmerman.
Robrecht‹CNY.
Flynn‹The Bros & S. Martin‹Y Con RR.
Pharo‹B H RR.
Dubioso‹Barber & Co.
Sproul‹B H RR.
Mackey‹Clyde SS Co.
Gillen‹B H RR.
Hodgson‹Globe Indemnity Co.
Bateman‹C I & B RR.
Meyer‹Szamko et al.
Fakenthal‹53d Av. Ry et al.
Parshelsky Bros‹Kennedy.
Dewey‹N Y G Welding & Cutting Co.
Schroeder‹Heisz.
Krotz‹Garvey.
Davidson‹N Y C RR.
Rudolf‹Kraemer.
Frivanza‹same.
Bache‹Alexander et al.
Kantor‹Perfman et al.
Berandt‹Smith et al.
Fagan‹B H RR.
Beshlian‹Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.

Baron‹Nas RR.
Robinson‹B H RR.
Bornstein‹Fox.
Frank‹C B H RR.
Goldman‹Bklyn Taxicab Co.
Maltz‹CNY.
Mandel‹S & S RR.
Santamaria‹Westcott Express Co.
Bernstein‹Globe Rutgers Ins Co.
Miller‹CNY.
Adler‹Empire City Lumber Co.
Karmel‹Goldberg et al.
Erickson‹NY Rys.
Clodfelter‹Booth.
Mac Dougall‹Looser, & Co.
Sellinson‹Shaff.
Moses‹Goldstein et al
Kerber‹N Y H RR.
Fabian‹Bohner Co.
Donnelly‹Winthrop et al.
French et al‹Heidenreich et al.
Wagner‹Inter R T
Roberts‹Lincoln Settlement Assoc.
Sica‹Offenhardt.
Nellitan & Smith‹Wolfe.
Fox Reliance & Grosbean Mfg Co.‹First Nat Bk Yonkers.
Clemency.
Chestnut‹NY Con RR
Reinhard‹Valley S H & Home Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6,129.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills:

Administration of:

Accounting of:

Adoptions:

William Christian.

Adoptions:

Loise Morgan by Max Lukather & Rose Lukather.

Keneth Vernon Castle by James Wilson Jewell and Mabel Castle Jewell.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Metropolis Jewelry Store, Inc‹Low.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Siewert‹Briedenbach (2.)
Scherer‹Cen Un Gas.

Marwell‹Gen Accident Fire & Life Assur.
Meresce.
Same‹Hilden.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Backe‹Landgraff.
German Journal Corp‹Eldan.
Dunne‹Emmons Contr Co.
Bernsdorfer‹Bernsdorfer.
Ciavolino‹Yusselino.
King‹Curtis.
Breitweg‹Reiner.
Gehrig‹Braun.
Miller‹Sulzberger Sons Co.
W Geller‹same.
I Geller‹same.
Sloop Realty Co‹Arizona Fire Ins.
Barnes‹Midland RR Terminal Co.
Stoller‹Klein.
Kasenbroch‹Hinchie.
Smith‹Borough Centre Realty Co.
Broadway Trust Co‹same.
Ingram‹Norman.
Re Church Av (Christopher) and
Maghee‹Haggerty.
Re E 19th St (Brianwein).
Riva‹Albert et al.
Marx‹Straus.
Mason et al‹Shults.
Bread Co.
Re West 50th St (Second Nat Bank of Hoboken, N J.)
Foley‹Foley.
Eastman Machine Co‹Finding.
Grotheer‹Schell.
Conroy‹Veltch.
Conroy‹Byrne.
Meyer‹Szemko.
Re Municipal R Corp (Gollmar.)

Hafely‹Young.
Lyon‹Construction & Coal Co.
Dissoway‹Biglow.
Clark‹Rhodes.
Kinneer‹Kinneer.
Remsen‹Marsh.
Demorest‹Weeks.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Corin‹Pennard.
Colicella C. I & B RR.
Bando‹N Y Cons RR.
Samuels‹same.
Greenberg‹Nassau E RR.
Cranford‹same.
Price‹same.
Kelly‹same.
Zito‹B H RR.
Herd‹same.
Vatter‹same.
De Mundon‹same.
E Mundon‹same.
J Murphy‹same.
Duerwald‹same.
Rabey‹same.
M Murphy‹same.
Lowe‹same.
Mulgrum‹same.
Black‹same.
Prospect Realty‹same.
Rudolph‹Rudolph.
Bell-Fenwick‹Cypress Hills Cemetery.
Sauerwein‹Grapp.
Cook‹McKinney.
Re Willow Av.
Haberstroh Realty Co‹Vogelhofer.
Cherveinie‹Cherveinie.
Kleinhomer‹Kleinhomer.
Krutman‹Donn.
Linder‹Rinder.
Drake‹Gaffney.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Smith‹Smith et al.
Linn‹Estarre.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3,491.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Crosby, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.

Raymond-Hadley Co‹Kessel Co.
Rosch Co‹So Bklyn Ry.
Zweig‹Glasser.
Meyer‹So Bklyn Ry.
Krakauer‹Moja.
Kelby et al‹NY Munson Co.
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Junge‹B H R R.
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Sonnerman‹Nas RR.
Yakano‹Cuenville.
Ytascher‹B H RR.
Propp‹New Taxi & Auto Co.
Conroy‹Nas R R
Colombo‹B H RR.

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Garbowsky‹Mirrielees.
U S Title Guar Co‹Michel.
Gibbons‹Zimmerman.
Robrecht‹CNY.
Flynn‹The Bros & S. Martin‹Y Con RR.
Pharo‹B H RR.
Dubioso‹Barber & Co.
Sproul‹B H RR.
Mackey‹Clyde SS Co.
Gillen‹B H RR.
Hodgson‹Globe Indemnity Co.
Bateman‹C I & B RR.
Meyer‹Szamko et al.
Fakenthal‹53d Av. Ry et al.
Parshelsky Bros‹Kennedy.
Dewey‹N Y G Welding & Cutting Co.
Schroeder‹Heisz.
Krotz‹Garvey.
Davidson‹N Y C RR.
Rudolf‹Kra

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Investment Bonds

THE saving and investing capacity of this country was never so great as at present. This is evidenced by the unprecedented demand for conservative investment bonds.

We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding from 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.

Send for Booklet No. 1581
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

To yield 5%

The following bonds of Canadian Provinces are payable principal and interest in New York:

	Due
Ontario 4½s	1925
Quebec 5s	1926
Nova Scotia 5s	1926

Write for circular A-44

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

$150,000

Providence, R. I.

4% Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1956

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Legal Investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York and New England.

Price on application

Ask for Circular T250

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

United States
Government, State and Municipal Issues
Yielding 2.00% to 4.25%

Foreign
Government, State and Municipal Issues
Yielding 5.00% to 6.40%

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-67.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

A Liberal Yield
Safety of Principal
COMBINED
in our offerings of First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds.
Send for Circular C.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market evidenced no new tendencies last week. It was another active period, with sales totaling close to 8,000,000 shares, a full million more than in the previous week. Bonds were likewise in great demand, especially Government issues, in which trading was animated by the approach of a new loan to the United Kingdom. Prices, on the whole, continued their irregular, upward course. Their movements throughout the week reflected the state of mind of investors and speculators, who can hardly believe in this country's good luck, but who are anxious to share in it without taking too many risks of an overturn.

It is well that there are advisers, such as Judge Gary, for example, to call attention to the unsound timbers in the recently erected structure of national prosperity. If investors looked only at the current statements of earnings and new orders the market would have long since thrown restraint to the winds and launched itself upon a wild sea of speculation. Most of the conditions are right for a headlong bull market. Business, especially big business, as typified by the stock corporations, is still reaching to new high levels; prices are being advanced at a rate never before witnessed, making it possible for manufacturers to absorb increased wages and higher costs of raw materials without lessening the profit on their output; new promotions or reorganizations are being financed daily, broadening the list of securities for the public to play with; and, most favorable of all, money continues to accumulate in the banks as rapidly, or more so, than the borrowing demand. Call money last week never loaned above 2% per cent., and most of the time it could be had at 2½ per cent. Given these conditions it is a matter for congratulation that we have not seen a runaway market.

Brokers have kept the possibility of the recurrence at any moment of another submarine scare in mind and have enforced some degree of conservatism upon their customers by exacting very liberal margins as protection for their speculative accounts. A market which has gone up as far as this one in such a short space of time may be based on the best kind of grounds and still be subject to severe declines.

Last week's strength was not uniform, but its average was high. There was a net gain of 4½ points in American Express, of 4⅜ in American Smelting preferred A and 8½ in the preferred B, of 4⅜ in American Sugar, 4¼ in American Writing Paper preferred, 7 in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, an even 100 points in Bethlehem, 6⅝ in Central Leather, 5¼ in Great Western preferred, 7⅝ in Rock Island, 9½ in Cuban American Sugar, and 6⅝ in Cuba Cane, 7⅛ in International Paper, 9⅜ in Industrial Alcohol, 6¾ in Utah Copper, &c. Interspersed throughout the list were many declines, but much less striking. United States Steel fluctuated over a range of 4⅝, closing the week with a net loss of a point. The Steel Directors meet tomorrow to act on the quarterly dividend.

The new British loan caused very little stir when it was announced, so accustomed has the investor become to the successful flotation of big foreign transactions. Subscriptions will be taken tomorrow for $300,000,000 of 5½ per cent. notes, equally divided between three-year and five-year maturities. Of more interest than the formal confirmation of the advance information so widely circulated was the comment contained in the preliminary statement of J. P. Morgan & Co., in which it was announced that the British Government had not needed to arrange new accommodations at this time, but had yielded to a suggestion from this side that favorable conditions in the money market made it advisable to anticipate wants, and that the bankers had reason to suppose that with the new financing arranged there would be a temporary decrease or cessation of gold imports.

As to the latter, it may have been intended to apply to the period following Nov. 1, when the notes are to be issued. The Treasury officials may not have been aware that the negotiations were to be concluded so soon, for on the heels of the announcement came more gold. The arrival of $15,000,000 additional on Saturday brought the week's total up to $49,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York purchased $10,000,000 of the gold from J. P. Morgan & Co.

The extent of the expenditures which the Allies have made in this country sufficiently explains the activity in business. The September exports were valued at $513,000,000, against $300,000,000 last year and $156,000,000 in 1914. Exports for the first nine months exceeded those for any previous full year, running $400,000,000 larger than during the year 1915. For the nine months the favorable balance was $2,117,000,000.

A very large proportion of all exports have gone to the Allies, and the latest loan is a part of the payment for shipments past and prospective. Including the $300,000,000 involved, the $100,000,000 provided ten days ago for French importers and the $50,000,000 for the City of Paris, the foreign loans placed in this country since the outbreak of war have reached the enormous total of $2,040,000,000. Nearly all of the proceeds have been used to settle trade obligations in the United States. In addition Europe has sent more than a billion dollars in gold here, or an excess of approximately $700,000,000 over the amount exported from the United States in the same period.

Added to these huge sums there is the great credit built up here through the liquidation in this market of foreign-held securities. L. F. Loree, who has been at some pains to compile a record of railroad securities sold back to the United States, estimates that for all classes a total of $1,500,000,000 in market value has been repurchased. These three items make a grand total of more than $4,200,000,000, which the Allies have used to buy foodstuffs and other supplies with in this country. Mr. Loree finds that to date the powers engaged in the war have spent approximately $60,000,000,000, or about one-third of the total wealth of the United States.

The campaign now drawing to a close has exerted less influence of a disturbing nature upon business than previous Presidential years have led us to expect. Two reasons suggest themselves to explain this, one that the demands created by war take no account of politics, and the other that the party standing for a tariff for revenue only is already in power, so that a change, from the viewpoint of the protective tariff advocates, can only be for the better. At any event, business has gone on very much as usual in periods of great national prosperity, and there has been a welcome relief from the news of industries shutting down to await the quadrennial decision at the polls.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Rumanian Reverses Cause a Slump in London Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The French victory at Verdun failed to counter effectively the influence of the Rumanian retreat, and the markets were uninterruptedly dull. Both speculative and investment securities relapsed, differing in heaviness only in degree.

Among the notably weak sections rubber shares were prominent, owing to the decision of the Board of Referees to advance the pre-war percentage standard, on which the excess profits tax is based, by 4 per cent. only, to 10 per cent.

The principal exception to the weak tendency was the American section, in which business in this market was more animated than for some time. Special attention was paid to the low-priced issues, including Denver & Rio Grande, Erie, and Missouri Pacific.

The Stock Exchange Committee has passed a new rule forbidding brokers to share commissions with former members who had applied for re-election and had been refused. This is aimed at suspended members of German birth. There is continued agitation against the official policy regarding German banks, and financial circles demand the speedy conclusion of the liquidation and definite and final dissolution of these institutions.

The new American loan to Great Britain is exciting much interest, and great satisfaction is expressed at the readiness of your bankers to grant further accommodation. The subscription list to the British portion of the French national loan closed on Friday, and it is believed that the response of investors was very fair.

FRENCH WAR STOCKS GAIN.

Feature of Bourse Dealings—Prices Generally Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Bourse's close was quiet following an irregular week, but prices at the end were generally above last Saturday's level. The market has been unsettled. The Russian group was weak last week owing to the Rumanian situation, Colombia and Amnium oils losing 170 and 50 francs, respectively. Shipping shares recovered, large buying orders meeting with scant offerings.

Certain war stocks were in renewed demand. Hotchkiss, after losing 50 francs, is back to last week's quotations. Creusot gained 130 francs on the week, while Rhone Commercial Chemical Works provided the greatest sensation, rising 480 francs in two days. A strike of the employes of the Paris Tramway Company caused some reaction in its shares. The copper group was generally firmer.

The weekly return of the Bank of France was strong, with a substantial reduction in note circulation. Gold reserves held in the bank amounted to 4,247,421,246 francs, while the amount held abroad was unchanged at 4,558,075 francs. The item "war finance" was unchanged except for 10,000,000 francs advanced to foreign Governments.

The Bourse will be closed Wednesday and Thursday next.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Oct. 23	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝
Oct. 24	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Oct. 25	4.75⅛	4.75¼	4.75⅛
Oct. 26	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Oct. 27	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
Oct. 28	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 23	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞
Oct. 24	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Oct. 25	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Oct. 26	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Oct. 27	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Oct. 28	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75⅛		$4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.65⅝		4.66⅜
Low	4.60⅜		4.61⅜
Year's range to date—			
High	4.76		4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅞		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High	Low.	Last.
Oct. 23	5.84½	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 24	5.84¾	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83⅝	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 25	5.84½	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83½
Oct. 26	5.84½	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83½
Oct. 27	5.84½	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Oct. 28	5.84¾	5.84½	5.84½	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		5.84½			5.83¾	
Low		5.84¼			5.83¾	
Same week last year—						
High		5.92½			5.92	
Low		5.97½			5.96½	

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 23	70.25	70.25	70.25	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼
Oct. 24	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾	70.31¼	70.25	70.25
Oct. 25	70.18¾	70.12½	70.12½	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾
Oct. 26	70.31¼	70.06¼	70.31¼	70.37½	70.12½	70.37½
Oct. 27	70.25	70.25	70.25	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼
Oct. 28	70.37½	70.31¼	70.37½	70.37½	70.31¼	70.37½
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		70.37½			70.43⅝	
Low		70.06¼			70.12½	

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 23	5.27	5.26¼	41.06¼	41.12½	6.52½	6.51⅝
Oct. 24	5.26	5.25	41.00	41.12½	6.54½	6.53⅝
Oct. 25	5.26¼	5.25½	41.06¼	41.12½	6.55½	6.55
Oct. 26	5.26¼	5.25¾	41.00	41.06¼	6.57	6.56¼
Oct. 27	5.26¼	5.25½	41.00	41.06¼	6.58¾	6.58
Oct. 28	5.26	5.25	41.06¼	41.12½	6.60	6.59¼

BAR SILVER.	London.	New York.
Oct. 23	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 24	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 25	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 26	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 27	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 28	32¼d	67⅝c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 3, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1914

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 28, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$38,949,000	$921,236,050
Same period last year	26,998,500	710,891,700
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.66 88.31	88.66 86.19
Same period a year ago	85.25 84.76	85.25 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	42
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s				
U. S. Mtg. t. r....	90	90	90	20
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	29	29	29	4
Chi. Gas Lt. C. 5s	103	103	103	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73	71½	73	101
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 4s	85	85	85	2
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¼	92	92	29
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	81	80	81	12
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95½	95¾	95¾	6
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92½	92¾	64
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¾	95¾	95¾	6
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	18
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107½	106¼	107	87
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101½	100¾	101	161
C., M. & St. P., C. P. W. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	⅛
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	32
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82¾	82½	82½	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	93½	94½	94½	20
C. & N. W. Ceb. 5s, 1921	103¾	103	103¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113¼	114¾	113½	3
C. & N. W. D. P. Y. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	5
C. & N. W. Ext. L. P. & N. W. 5s	107	107	107	1
Chi. Rys. 5s	96¾	96	96¾	6
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76¾	75	76¾	794
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	86	87	24
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66	62¾	65½	1812
C., R. I. & P. gen. 5s, st.	62	59½	61¾	409
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. double stamp..	58	57½	57½	20
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s	85	85	85	5
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	30
Chi. & W. M. 5s	89½	89½	89½	3
Chi. & W. L. con. 4s	78	77	77	36
Chile Copper 7s	129	127	128½	204
Cincinnati Gas 5s	101	101	101	10
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	15
C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	81	80¾	81	20
C., C., O. & St. L. g. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	13
C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s	82¾	82½	82½	26
C., C., C. & St. L. White W. V. 4s	84	84	84	2
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	101¾	101½	101½	10
Col. Industrial 5s	80¼	79	79	27
Col. Mid. 4s	14	13	13½	6
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	14½	13¾	13¾	134
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86	85	85	62
Cons. C. Md., 1st ref. 5s	93¼	93	93¼	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	80½	80½	80½	57½
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	127	127	127	1
Cons. Tob. 4s	84½	34½	84¼	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	14
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107	107	107	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	90	89	90	122
D. & R. G. con. 4s	81½	80¾	81½	119
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	1
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	73½	71	73	58½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Detroit United 4½s	85	84	84	35
Dist. Securities 5s	73¾	73	73¾	8
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	95	93	95	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101½	101½	101½	7
ERIE 1st con. 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Erie gen. 4s	74	73½	73½	46
Erie con. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	154
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	89	88¾	89	68
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	74	73½	73¾	91
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	87¼	86¾	87¼	145
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	95	94¾	95	10
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105	105	105	5
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	70¼	70½	70½	7
G. H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
G. H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	100	100	100	2
Gen. Electric 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106¼	106	106¼	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	6
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	106¼	106¼	106½	3
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A. st.	106½	106½	106½	6
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Great Falls Power 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Green Bay deb. 5s	14½	14	14	17
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	87	87	87	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	92	92	92	1
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	70	69½	70	12
Hud. & Man. 5½s	20½	20¾	20½	21
ILL. CENT. 4s	92	90	90	22
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86¾	86¾	160
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92½	92	92½	39
Ill. Cent. pur. lines 3½s	81½	81½	81½	15
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	102¼	102	102	35
Ill. C. Louis. Div. 3½s	79	79	79	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Indiana Steel 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	51
Interborough R. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	750
Interb. R. T. 5s, reg.	98½	98½	98½	1
Interb.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73	73	98
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	10
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	98	98	98	10
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	109¼	109¼	109½	1
Int. M. M., s. f. 6s	98	97½	97½	55½
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	98	99	93
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	63½	61	63½	191
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	110½	110	110¼	10
K. C. So. 5s	76¾	77	77	23
Kan. City So. 5s	90¾	90¼	90½	37
Kan. City So. 3s	70½	69¾	70½	16
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	88	88½	28
Kelt. & D. M. 1st 5s	83½	83	83	5
Kings Co. El. 4s	84½	84	84	6
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	84½	84½	84½	2
Kings Co. El. L. & Power. P. M. 6s	118	118	118	1
LACK. STEEL 5s	99¼	99¼	100¼	47
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97½	96½	97¾	524
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102	102¼	32
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	7
L. Erie & W. 2d 5s	82¾	82¾	82½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95¾	95¾	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95½	95¼	95¼	42
Lake Shore 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Leh. Val. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	106¾	106	106	6
Leh. Val. Tenn. 5s	113	113	113	1
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
Liggett & Myers 7s	127¼	126¾	126¾	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	102	102	27
Long Dock 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	2
Long Island con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Long Island deb 5s	97½	97	97	22
Lorillard 5s	102¾	101	102¼	24
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	96¼	94½	94¾	46
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	103⅞	102¼	102¼	6
L. & N. So. M. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	3
L. & N. A. K. & C. 4s	89	88	89	3
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	91½	91½	3
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93	92¾	93	16
Mex. Pet. conv. 6s, Series A	115	113	113	27
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89¾	89	89¼	28
Mil. & Nor. ext. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	11
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	89	89	89	3
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	113	113	113	7
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	66	61¼	64½	307
M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	64½	64	64½	15
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	46
Mo. S. S. M. & Atl. 4s	98	98	98	7
Mo., K. & T. 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	41
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	72½	72½	72½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	77½	78	45
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	48	49½	91
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	22
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, t. r.	59	59	59	3
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45	40	45	41
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, t. r.	42	39¾	42	7
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾	13
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	101½	101½	101½	10
Mo. P. 5s, '17, col. tr. r.	101	101	101	1
M. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r., s.	95	95	95	7
M. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r., s. st.	96	96	96	2
Mo. Pac. 5s 1920	99	97½	99	23
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r.	99	99	99	1
Mo. Pac. cons. 6s	103	103	103	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	57½	57¼	57½	102
Mo. Pacific 4s	57¼	57	57¼	25
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	58½	58¼	58¼	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	59	57½	59	28
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	68¼	66¾	67	2,309
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	97¼	96½	97¼	60
M. P. 1st & r. 5s, '65, w. i.	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w. i.	95½	94¼	94¼	33
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	77½	77	77	10
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s	101	101	101	5
Mont. Power 5s	99¼	98½	99	49
Mont. Tramway 5s	94	94	94	3
NAT. R. R. OF MEX. cons. 4s	30	30	30	1
Nassau Elec. 4s	74	74	74	3
National Tube 5s	102½	101¾	101¾	40
New Or., Tenn. 4s	74½	74	74	27
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	104½	104	104½	36
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92¾	92¾	92¾	41
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	114¾	113¾	114¾	409
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84½	83¾	83¾	103
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.	84¼	83	84¼	2
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	93½	94¾	95¼	189
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	86¼	85¾	85¾	222
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	78¾	78¼	78¾	6
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	95	94¾	94¾	19
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	78	78	78	3
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	99¼	99½	99¼	10
N. Y. Dock 4s	73¼	72½	73¼	6
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	86¼	86	86	15
N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	10
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	3
N. Y. & N. J. Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, 1955	77¾	77½	77¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81	81	81	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75¼	74½	74½	22
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	53¾	52½	53¾	108
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87	86	87	17
N. Y., S. & W. 1st & ref. 5s	97	96½	97	5
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	76	76	76	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99	98¾	99	21014
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	76	76	76	4
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	102½	102¼	102½	6
Nor. & So. 1st 5s	96¾	96½	96¾	6
Norf. & West. con. 4s	95	94½	94¾	99
Norf. & W. D. 4s	91¾	91	91¼	21
N. & W. cv. 4½s, reg.	142	142	142	10
N. & W., N. Riv. 6s	119	119	119	1
N. & W., P. C. & O. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	29
Nor. Pacific 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	228½
Nor. Pacific 3s	67	66¾	66¾	56
OHIO RIVER C. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	11
Ontario Powr. gt. 5s	70	70	70	3
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¾	21
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	94	93¾	93¼	125
Ore.-Wash. 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	2½
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	86½	86	86	27
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	101	100	100	13
Pacific G. & El. 5s	93½	92¾	93	107
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	93	92	93	15
Pac. T. & T. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	84
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¾	99¾	99¾	51
Penn. gen. 4s, t. r.	103	102¾	103	115
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	101¾	102	11
Penn. cons. 4½s	105¾	105½	105½	42
Peo. Gas Chi. ref. 5s	102¾	102	102¾	15
Peoria & East 1st 4s	71	71	71	1
Peo. & East. Inc. 4s	38½	38	38½	6
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '19	99¾	99	99¾	10
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	93½	92¾	93½	23
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	101¾	101½	101½	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. G	95¾	95¾	95¾

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WEEK ENDED OCT. 28, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,032,557	166,654,725
Same period a year ago	6,778,895	142,141,732

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	99.11	98.14	99.11	80.91
Same period a year ago	93.99	89.36	94.18	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
61⅝	Oct. 28	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	61⅜	59¼	61⅜	+ 2¼	2,500
97⅞	Oct. 27	93⅛	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅝	900
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	146	143	146	− 1	300
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	17	15	16¾	− 1¼	4,500
43	Apr. 28	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	34	34	− 1	1,400
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	65⅝	64	65⅝	+ 2⅜	17,000
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12⅝	12	12¼	− ⅜	825
10¼	Jan. 7	6⅜	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.	7	7	7	− ⅛	600
33⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅝	25	25½	− ⅞	5,900
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82⅝	81⅝	82	+ ⅛	1,800
83¾	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	83	80½	82	+ 2½	4,700
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	−	100
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 20	Am. Bank Note†	44	42⅝	43	+ 1	700
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.†	51½	51½	51½	− ¼	100
104½	Oct. 25	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	104½	101	103½	+ 2⅜	89,300
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.			100⅝		
109⅜	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.			109⅜		
199	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	199	199	199	+ 4	100
68⅛	Sep. 29	50¾	June 27	Am. Can	64⅝	63½	63⅝	+ 1½	71,300
115⅜	Sep. 30	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	113¾	113	113⅜	− ⅛	700
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	70¾	67	67⅝	− 1¾	23,640
119½	Mar. 11	115⅞	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.			119		
				Am. Cities pf.			46½		
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal			35		
58⅛	Oct. 23	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅛	55¼	57⅛	− 1	7,300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	− ¼	100
140¼	Jan. 4	122	June 26	Am. Express	135½	135	135½	+ 4½	500
20¼	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	20	15½	16¾	− 3	63,200
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79½	68½	70	− 7½	54,200
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29	28	28⅝	− 1½	2,100
26⅜	Oct. 18	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅝	10,000
60½	Oct. 18	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	59½	56⅜	57⅜	− ⅝	5,900
84½	Oct. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	83⅞	79	82⅝	+ 3½	46,800
107	Sep. 25	99¼	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	107	107	107	+ ½	100
12⅞	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	12⅛	10¾	10¾	− 1⅛	2,900
50	Oct. 23	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	50	47½	47½	− 1½	2,200
117	Sep. 25	85½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	113½	109	111½	− 1⅝	79,300
119½	Oct. 21	106¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118¼	116¼	116⅞	− 1½	2,100
100	Oct. 28	91¼	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	100	96	99⅞	+ 4⅜	2,750
96	Oct. 28	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	96	88½	96	+ 8½	1,900
145½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	144	138¾	144	+ 4	400
110	Jan. 27	100	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.			110		
65½	Oct. 5	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	64½	61½	62⅝	− ⅛	5,000
125⅝	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	125⅜	118¼	122	+ 4⅜	94,710
123½	Oct. 24	115¾	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	123½	120¼	123	+ 2¾	800
68	Feb. 14	60⅛	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	−	40
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133¾	133¾	133¾	+ ⅛	1,900
228	Oct. 19	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	226	223	225¾	− ⅜	550
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf. new	109	107½	109	+ ½	500
	Mar. 14	53¼	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53⅝	50¾	52	− 1	13,700
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	97⅜	98¼	− ¼	1,000
48	Oct. 25	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	48	42⅜	46⅝	+ 4¼	83,300
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	38¼	36	36	− ¼	5,400
79½	Sep. 11	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	78	77⅜	78	+ 1	3,600
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	96⅜	93¼	95½	+ ¾	182,400
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛	100
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	65	65	65	−	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	77½	67¼	67¼	− 5	81,400
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108½	106¼	107⅜	+ ⅛	2,700
102	Feb. 23	98¾	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛	
12¼	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.			12¼		
121¼	Oct. 10	106¼	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	121	120½	120½	+ ¼	400
104⅞	Oct. 27	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104⅞	84½	104⅛	+ ⅞	21,900
69⅝	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	68	67	67½	+ ⅜	3,600
118⅜	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	87⅝	82	83½	− 2	38,700
110	May 24	104	June 29	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	106	108½	− 1½	1,400
96	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89⅛	88	88⅜	− ⅝	7,800
86	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	75⅝	75⅞	− ⅜	635
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	161½	156	159⅞	+ 2⅝	3,600
117¼	Oct. 5	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.			117¼		
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅛	2,500
650	Oct. 27	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	650	569	650	+ 100	6,739
155	Oct. 25	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	155	136¼	150	+ 17	1,100
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries			45		
				Booth Fish. 1st pf.			80		
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86	83⅞	85⅞	+ 1	5,200
133¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	133¼	133	133	−	600
71½	Oct. 19	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe			71½		
102	May 11	98¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.			100		
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	9	9	9	− ⅝	100
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.			97		
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.			114⅞		
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	89	79½	80	+ 1⅛	500
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.			109		
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	112	111	112	+ 2½	300
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	28	28		400
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior†‡	65⅞	63⅞	64⅜	− ⅞	10,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	24¾	23½	23½		4,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52½	51¼	52	+ ½	900
59	Oct. 28	58⅛	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58	58	58	− ½	100
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	174⅝	174⅜	174⅝	+ ⅜	6,400
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I) Th. M. pf	86½	86	86		400
98	Oct. 28	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	98	88¾	96	+ 7¼	278,000
116⅛	Oct. 25	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116⅛	115	115½	+ ⅜	1,100
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.			295		
140⅛	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	143	143	143		105
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	106½	104½	105	− 1½	1,860
71	Oct. 28	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	70½	67½	69	− 1	39,100
14½	Oct. 28	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	14½	12½	14½	+ 3¾	2,500
24¾	Oct. 11	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.			24¾		
15⅞	Oct. 27	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	13¾	14⅝	+ ⅝	28,200
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	47½	40¾	46¼	+ 5¼	81,100
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¾	94½	94⅝	− ¼	5,800
136¾	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	129	128	128¾	+ ¼	1,800
134½	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern pf.			128¾	− ¼	1,500
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.			175		
34⅞	Oct. 25	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24⅛	23	23⅜	+ ⅞	531,350
123	May 15	115¼	Sep.	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			118		
139	Aug. 28	131⅛	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	133	133	133		325
	Jan. 3	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper††	23⅜	22⅜	23½	+ ⅛	21,400
62¼	Oct. 28	46¾	July 11	Chino Copper†††	62¼	57½	61⅜	+ 4½	91,100
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¾	59¾	59¾	− 2	1,200
86	June 14	70	Feb.	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84¾	84½	84½	+ ¼	1,200
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.			83		
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.			*95½		
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	− 1	100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110	110	110	+ ½	500
63¾	Sep. 30	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	56¾	51⅜	53⅝	+ 1⅞	30,300
37	Oct. 27	24½	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	37	33	36½	+ 2	5,300
62	Oct. 27	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	62	62		100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 18	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	49⅞	52	+ 2½	500
44	Oct. 13	30½	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	40½	36	38	+ ⅞	37,500
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	48¼	47¼	47¼	− ⅞	1,100
126½	Oct. 27	108⅛	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	126¼	118¾	124⅞	+ 6⅞	27,570
2½	Oct. 27	1	Oct. 26	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.rts	2½	1½	2⅜		5,400
144⅜	Jan. 5	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141½	139	139	− 1	5,500
21	Oct. 27	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	21	20	21		700
111	Sep. 19	75¾	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106	101¼	103		8,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.			113		
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Tob.			56¾		
25¼	Jan. 25	13¾	Aug. 2	Corn Products Ref.	18⅝	17	18⅛	− ⅛	23,200
94⅛	Apr. 3	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	92½	90½	92	− ¼	1,200
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.			45		
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.			32		
*88	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.			*34		
99⅝	Mar. 16	73⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	90¾	85	87⅝	+ ⅝	113,100
122	Oct. 19	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	122	121	122	− 1	1,100
260⅝	Sep. 29	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	238	222	235	+ 9½	2,75
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	110	103¼	110	+ 6¾	259,70
76⅛	Oct. 28	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar		68½	75¼	+ 2⅝	25,600
100½	Oct. 28	96	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	100½	97	99¾		
96⅛	June 8	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf			95¼		700
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	96¼	95	96¼	+ 1½	
156	Oct. 4	149¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	152⅜	151½	151½	− 2½	200
238	Sep. 23	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	238	238	238		
23¼	Oct. 25	8¾	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	23¼	18¾	20¾	+ ¾	11,400
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	52½	45¾	46¼	+ 2½	90,920
147½	Oct. 26	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	147½	147½	147½	+ 3½	178
				Detroit & Mackinac.			*70		
				Detroit United Rys.			117¾		
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Diamond Match	118½	118¼	118¼	+ ⅝	100
121	Sep. 7	102¼	Mar. 1	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47½	45	45¾	− 1¼	24,300
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Dome Mines‡	25	24	25	+ ⅛	1,400
230	Feb. 8	223	Aug. 29	Driggs-Seabury	90	85	87	+ 3	500
119⅜	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury pf.	6	6	6		100
6⅜	May 15	4½	Mar. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜	1,100
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 27	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf.			13¼		
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.			*30		
				Du Pont Powder pf.			100		
				EASTMAN KODAK			*605		
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ 1¼	100
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	40½	38¾	39	+ ½	76,200
59⅝	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54⅞	53	54	+ ½	9,100
50⅝	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	46¼	45	45		1,300
				Erie & Pitts†			*625½		
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	20¾	20¾	20⅝	− 1¼	300
57½	Jan. 7	35¼	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41	41	41	+ ¼	200
51½	Oct. 19	47	Oct. 27	GASTON, W. & W.	49½	47	47	− 2¾	2,200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	330	325	325	−10	340
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	117	117	117		100
187¼	Oct. 20	168	Apr. 22	General Electric	185¾	181	181¼	− 3½	14,300
850	Oct. 23	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	850	820	835	+10	800
128⅝	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	127	126	126½	+ 1¼	7,100
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	75¼	72¾	72¾	− 1⅜	21,200
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¼	114	114¼	+ ⅛	700
90	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	91⅝	90	91⅝	+ ⅝	1,900
127½	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119¾	118½	118½	− ¼	4,708
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	45¼	42⅜	43⅞	− ½	27,800
53⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	52⅞	50	52	+ ¼	4,200
96⅜	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	96	94⅞	96	+ 1	2,200
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf			100		100
98¼	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	95½	94½	95¼	+ 1	300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.			100		
193⅝	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.			195		
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf			117		
				Hocking Valley			112		
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	133½	133½	133½	− 2	100
109⅞	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109½	108¼	108¼	− ¾	3,300
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand			250		
69⅝	Sep. 28	42¾	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	68⅝	64⅝	67¾	+ 2½	142,200
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19½	17	18½	+ ¾	28,900
10	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new			10		
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76½	73¼	74½	− ⅝	5,100
20⅞	Jan. 6	16⅛	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	18½	18½	18½	+ 2	100
80¼	Jan. 24	75	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	76½	75	76	− 4½	200
29⅜	Jan. 5	38⅛	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	19¼	17½	17¼	− ½	2,500
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 11	Int. Harv., N. J.	50¾	48	49¾	+ 1¾	6,200
119⅜	June 7	108⅛	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	118	116	118	+ 1	1,200
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	78	78	78	− 2	200
84½	May 18	64⅜	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf			110		
110	Oct. 24	104⅞	Apr. 27	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	43¼	39¾	40⅝	− ⅝	47,900
50⅜	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	118⅝	113¼	114⅝	− 3½	118,500
125⅜	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	51	49⅝	50	− 1⅜	75,900
56⅜	Jan. 17	30⅜	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	107	106¼	106⅝	− ⅛	800
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	54⅝	45½	53⅛	+ 7½	120,550
54⅜	Oct. 27	34½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	104⅜	98¼	102⅝		18,800
105	Oct. 19	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	7	5⅞	7	+ ⅛	900
7	Oct. 27	2	July 3	Iowa Central			9		
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.					
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91½	89	89	− 2½	1,000
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	110	110	− ¾	400
74⅛	Oct. 14	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft.S. & M. pf	74½	74	74½	− ⅝	720
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅝	26½	27½	− ⅝	11,600
64½	Jan. 3	45	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61½	59⅝	61	+ ⅝	1,100
104	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.			97¾		
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			116		
85½	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	78¾	75⅝	75⅝	− 2⅛	2,200
101	Sep. 5	93⅝	July 13	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.			98		
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug.	Kennecott Copper	55¼	52⅜	55⅛	+ ⅜	96,275
54	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	5	4½	5	+ ¾	500
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf			28		
130	Feb. 3	126⅜	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129½	128¾	128¾	− ¼	735
90	Sep. 26	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	90	86¼	89¾	+ 3	71,900
108½	Oct. 17	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	106½	− 1	100
26¼	Oct. 26	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	26¼	21	25½	+ 4½	10,400
53⅛	Oct. 28	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	53⅛	46½	53	+ 6	4,400
48⅛	June 5	39	Oct. 24	Lee Rubber Tire	48⅛	39	40¾	− ¾	15,700
86	Oct. 27	83	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	85	83¼	83⅞	− ⅛	17,000
236⅞	Oct. 27	198	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	236⅞	198	198	+ 1	825
200	Oct. 19	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers pf.	122¼	122¼	122¾	+ 1½	600
123¾	Oct. 17	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	53	53	53	− ¼	100
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island	27	24½	25	− 1⅛	2,700
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	57	38¾	57	−	300
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. 1st. pf	85	85	85	+ 5	100
65	Oct. 24	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. 2d pf.	237	235	237	+15	300
230⅞	Aug. 19	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	121	119½	119½	− 1½	900
122⅝	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	137½	136	136¼	− 1⅛	
140	Oct. 5	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.					
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛	400
68¾	June 1	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	66¼	66	66	− 1	200
17⅜	Aug. 24	13	May 10	Manhattan Beach			13⅝		400
132	Oct. 27	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	132	131	132	+ ½	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ 2¼	
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf			113½		
99	Sep. 25	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	91½	85¼	86⅞	− 3⅝	8,100
63	Jan. 3	38	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	86	86	− 1½	1,500
60⅝	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	56	54⅞	55	− 1	700
69½	Oct. 28	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	69½	67	69½	+ 2¼	3,400
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.			103		
129⅜	Jan. 3	88⅝	June 28	Mex. Petroleum	113	109	109¼	− 1	75,100
105⅜	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	98	96	97	+ ⅜	500
41⅝	Sep. 25	33	Aug. 3	Miami Copper†††	39⅝	39	39⅞	+ ⅞	13,400
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central			*110		
36	Oct. 27	26	Oct. 5	Minn. & St. L., new	36

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	84
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	384	386
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	111½	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	74½	75
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	42	45
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	74	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	60	69½
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	71
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '30..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '30.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '28..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '32..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	83¾	84
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97
Do 5s, 1923...	.....	..	..	.....	103	104
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	322	324
Do pf.....	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.Lt.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
C.H.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power...	11,000,000	..	..	.....	29	29½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	851,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	84½	85
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92	93
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 6s, 36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33..	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	102
Ellis. & Tren. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	25	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	35	..
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932..	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	88	93
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	97	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	21½	22½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	56	58
G. & E., Bergen Co....	.....	..	..	.....	98	100
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	89½	90½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99½
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946 ..	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Inter. Trac.. Do pf., 7%...	.....	..	..	.....	90	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	52
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	62	64
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	77½
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
K.C.Home T.	.....	..	..	.....	92	93
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44...	.....	..	..	.....	102	108
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	45	47
K. City Rys.. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44...	.....	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 2d 6s....	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96¾	97⅞
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	98
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103½	..
L. A. G. & E. 6s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	100
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	104½	..
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	88	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	82	91
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	95	98
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73½	76
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46...	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	78½	79½
N.Y. West'n LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	99¼	100
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	81	82
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1916	164	167
Do rf. 6s,'52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	102	102½
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36..	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 5s, '28...	2,908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. Ry. & L. con. 5s, '51.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	86
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	127	130
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1945...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	8	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	101¼
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	70½	71¾

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power Do pf. & lt.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	105	106
Do 1st ref.5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	100½	101½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	96	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	50	..
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	95½
Pac. G. & E.	32,900,800	¼	..	Jul 25, 16	44	47
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	58	58¼
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44....	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	92
Port.(Ore.) R. 1stmg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929 ...	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	90
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105⅜
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	100½	102
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	50	51
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	80	81
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Rivside Tr. ex. N. Y...	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J..	34	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101¼
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	77	82
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	101
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '29....	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '24..	1,359,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. ds. 6s, '35.....	856,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	80	95
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	89	..
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	92½	94
So. Pwr.5s,'30	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	106	108
S.W.P.& L.pf	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,040,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	100	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	97½	100
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	13	13½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	53½	54
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	93½	95
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	83	83½
Do 1st pf....	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	52	53
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	.....	..	..	.....	80	82
Do 4s, 1949..	28,134,000	..	..	.....	28¼	28¾
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	M. & S.	84	85
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	64	65
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41..	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	84	84½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	81¾	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	82¾
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	81½	81¾
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	19	19¾
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	69	69½
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	35	40
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	98	..
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	52½	54
					96½	97½

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	106½
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do 5s, '65...	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	124	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	132
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas. Do 5s, '48...	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	97
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	105	105½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	127	130
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1945...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	8	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	101¼
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	70½	71¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	155	160
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	293	303
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin'tl($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	356	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	350	357
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Ger.-Amer ...	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	345	355
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	165	170
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	108	112
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	280	283
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	95	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	5	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	548	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	240	250
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	185
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l..	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	372	375
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	234
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	122
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 16	398	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	542	545
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	176
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	337	342
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	72
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	995	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	375	400
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	508	..
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	193	200
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	330	340
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	260	265
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	190
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	293	297
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	265	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	187
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Nethrd'd.	100,000	4	S	July 1, 16	225	235
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	148	152
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	463	467
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	479
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	560	..
Central	3,000,000	$663	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	47	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial..	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	293	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	494	498
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1620	1635
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	285	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	257	263
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty ...	20,000,000	*5	Q	Sep 30,16	440	442
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	145
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	117
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	155
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	415	425
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	605	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	..	995
People's Tr..	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Q. Co. Jama..	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	400	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	440	450

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Brass...	15,000,000	$5	Q	Aug 15,16	341	344
Am. Chicle..	$8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	77	78
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	82	86
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	179	182
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	178	182
Am. Graphо. 6s, 1930...	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	102¼	102½
Bord. C. M..	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	106½	107½
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	190	195
Cent. C. & C. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	58½	59½
Childs Co....	3,000,000	..	Q	Sep 11,16	69	70½
Do pf.	2,400,900	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	94½	97
C. & P. Tel. 5s, '29.....	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105¼
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	$2½	Q	Oct 16, 16	323	326
Dix. Crucible	.....	..	..	.....	292	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,350,000	1	Q	Aug 15,16	115	117
Int. Salt.....	6,077,130	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	45	46
K.C.S.Y.(Me) Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	84	89

STEEL PROFITS

Reports indicate that the leading steel companies are now earning the following percentages on their common stock:

U. S. STEEL	46%
CRUCIBLE STEEL	60%
LACKAWANNA STEEL	36%
MIDVALE STEEL	30%
BETHLEHEM STEEL	225%

One of the raw materials required in all steel manufacture is produced by a corporation whose securities we are offering under a plan whereby the investor may share in the corporation's remarkable profits in addition to receiving an excellent rate of interest.

Write or call for Circular A-118.
Telephone 7120 Rector.

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS
11 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

Public Utility Stocks

American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Am. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Federal Light & Traction Com.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Nor. States Power Opt'l Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Puget Sound Traction Com.
Republic Railway & Light Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
West Penn Tr. & Wat. Pr. Com.& Pf.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Power & Light 6s, 2016
Louis. Gas & Elec. Ref. 6s, 1918
Sierra & S. Fran. 2d 5s, Ser."B," '49
Indiana Lighting 4s, 1958
Con. Cities Lt., Pr. & Tr. 5s, 1952
Miss. Valley Gas & Elec. 5s, 1922
Georgia Midland 1st 3s, 1946

Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Marlin Arms
COMMON & PREFERRED
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore 43 Exchange Pl. New York

A Power for Fair Play

Railway evils of the past. Railway problems of the future. The constructive opportunity which is opened to investors to co-operate in the present, outlined in a special article in this week's issue of

The Odd Lot Review
By B. C. FORBES.

Copies will be sent on request to

Railway Investor's League
61 Broadway, New York City

Wheeling Traction 1st	5s
Union Steel	5s
Argentine Gov't	6s 1920
St. Paul & Kas. City Short Line	4½%
West Liberty & Suburban	5s
West. Penn. Rys. 1st	5s
Great Southern Lumber	6s

DUQUESNE BOND CORPORATION
FOUNDED 1905
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Direct service to Pittsburgh and Buffalo markets.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds
Monday	141,531	102,340	$10,080	$138,000
Tuesday	138,695	110,420	317,720	110,000
Wedne'y	164,535	102,900	434,085	322,000
Thurs'y	170,294	95,531	386,495	295,000
Friday	155,249	94,070	408,450	320,100
Saturday	79,890	99,880	257,485	151,000
Total	950,014	606,210	2,198,815	$1,315,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15,100	*Aetna Expl...	12	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
1,000	*Am. Dr. Syn.	12½	12	12	..
1,325	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)...	57¼	55½	56	— 1
5,500	Am. Sum. Tob..	26	24	25¾	+ 1¾
26,100	*Am. Writ. Pa..	10	8	8	— ⅜
800	Atl. Steel....	93	93	93	— 4½
100	Br.-Am. Tob..	20	20	20	..
200	Br.-Am. To. pf..	19½	19	19½	..
1,800	*Butler Chem.	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	..
13,850	*But. Judson...	76	74½	75½	+ ⅜
4,000	*Cal. Ship....	16	14½	15⅝	+ 1½
13,700	*Cal. Pack. C.	38	30⅝	38	..
100	Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
75	Carbon Steel..	92⅝	92	92⅝	+ ⅝
100	Carb. Steel pf.	94	93	94	..
10	*Cal. Pa. C. pf..	106½	106½	106½	— ½
200	*Car L. & P....	4	4	4	..
11,900	Carwen Steel..	12¾	11¼	12	+ ¼
7,000	*Cent. Fdy...	18⅝	14¼	18	+ 4
2,100	*Cent. Fdy. pf..	35	29	35	+ 5½
17,400	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am...	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
2,300	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ¼
8,800	Chevrolet Mot.	201	189	189	—10
6,700	Corp. R. & H.	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
100	Fisher Body..	39½	39½	39½	..
1,150	Fisher B. pf..	96½	94½	96½	..
800	Emerson Mfr..	3½	3½	3½	..
1,100	Enger Motor..	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
5,142	Emer. Phono.	11¼	8½	10½	+ 1⅝
12,200	*Flem.-L. Ph.	2⅜	1¼	2	..
250	*Gen. Am. T. Car	61	59	61	+ 1
8,300	*Gen. Motors, w. i.	172	164	168	+ 3
5,500	*Gen. Motors pf., w. i....	96	94⅜	95	..
2,100	Grant Motor..	9¼	8	8	— 1½
3,018	Guan. Sugar..	78	72	77¾	+ 7¾
2,900	*Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
1,250	Haskell & B. Car Co.	42	40¾	42	+ ½
100	Haw'n Sugar.	52½	52½	52½	— ¾
6,770	Holly Sugar..	59¾	50	58	+ 8½
810	Holly S. pf...	99	97½	98½	+ 1
550	*Hutchinson S. Plantation...	29¼	28¼	28½	— ⅝
3,000	Hupp Motor...	5⅝	5¼	5½	..
14,775	*Imp. Carbon Chaser	1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
3,850	Int. Rubber...	16½	15¼	15⅝	..
27,120	*Joplin Ore Sp. (new) ..	50	40	45	— 1
200	Int. A. & F..	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
1,400	Kath. Br. pf.	10	8⅝	9¼	+ ¾
12,500	Keystone Tire & Rubber ..	18⅜	14½	16	+ 2½
10,500	*L. Tor. Boat	12⅜	10½	12½	+ 1¾
3,600	L.T.B. 1st pf.	11½	10	11½	+ ½
800	Lott's Inc....	105	105	105	..
11,800	Man. Transit.	1¼	½	1	+ ⅛
7,200	Man. E.S.w.i.	40	35½	40	+ 4½
500	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12,050	Mar.-A.v.t.cts.	88	59	67	+ 5
3,000	M.A.pf.v.t.cts.	97½	94	97	+ ½
54,700	*Maxim Mun..	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
500	*M. P. Exp. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
87,600	*Midvale Steel.	70½	66¼	68⅝	+ 2¾
8,900	*Mitch. M.w.r.	66⅝	65	65	— 1⅝
18,000	N. Am. P. & P.	13	12¼	12¼	..
18,400	*N. Auto Cor.	43¾	41⅜	42⅜	— ½
22,000	*N. Y. C. rts.	1¼	⅝	1⅛	..
500	N. Y. Transp.	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
300	Paahau Sugar	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
1,600	Pugh S. Corp.	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
100	Peerless Mot..	24	22	24	..
4,800	*Penan V. C.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
2,100	*P. V. C. pf..	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
900	Smith & Terry 1st pf.....	10¼	10¼	10⅛	..
820	Seab. S. & M.	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
2,200	*Spicer M. pf.	104	101½	104	+ 2½
1,400	Sp'field B. Co.	100	93	93	+ 2
690	S. B. Co. pf...	130	130	130	+12½
1,700	St. Jos. Lead.	19½	18¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
840	Stand. Motors.	8⅛	7½	8	..
3,750	*Steel Alloys.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	..
500	Stromb. Carb.	39½	39	39	..
29,900	Sub. B.v.t.cts.	43	40¼	42	..
2,100	Tr.-Will. St. F.	46⅜	45½	46⅝	..
600	Times Sq. A. S.	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
375	Todd Shipyds..	83	82	83	..
1,200	Tri. F. v.t.cts.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10,300	U. S. Stmship.	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
26,800	*Unit. Motors.	67	63	63	— 3½
45,200	*U. Allovs St.	50¼	48¼	49⅞	+ ⅛
22,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
600	*U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10,300	U. S. Tungst..	34	28	32	..
1,300	West. Pacific.	21½	18½	21	+ 2¼
225	West. Pac. pf.	49	47	49	+ 6
3,300	World Film....	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2,400	*Wh. & L. E.	20	19¼	19⅝	..
132,500	*Wr-M. Aircr.	24⅜	19⅝	24⅛	+ 5¼
2,800	*Zinc Concent.	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

1,600	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16½	17	..
15	Gal. Sig. Oil.	174	174	174	+ 1
535	Illinois P. L.	227	220	221	+ 1
690	Ohio Oil Co..	384	360	365	+30
200	So. Penn. Oil.	470	445	455	+20
150	Prairie O. & G.	492	488	489	..
525	Prairie P. L.	300	293	293	— 4
15	S. O. of Ind.	785	780	785	+ 7
131	S. O. of N. J.	604	589	600	..
309	S. O. of N. Y.	244	239	240	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

200	Alberta Pet....	69	67	67	— 2
10,400	*Bar. O. & G.	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
10,535	*C. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17¾	16¼	17½	+ 1¼
21,740	*Cos. O. & G.	14	12⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝
2,200	Gen. R. & P...	⅝	⅜	⅝	..
47,500	*Ged. Oil....	3¼	1⅛	3⅛	+ 1⅞
8,550	*Houst. Oil...	21	18½	19	+ ½
15,400	K. O. (a pr.).	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1,400	Inter. Pet....	11¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
8,800	Met. Petrol...	15	12⅜	13¼	— ½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
22,200	*†Mid. Oil....	45	41	42	..
100	Mus. O. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11,475	N. Y. & O. O.	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
110,300	*†Okla. Oil...	11	10	10½	— ½
34,700	*Okla. O. pf.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
30,000	O. Prod. & R.	11¼	10¾	10¾	..
650	Oil Explos....	¾	½	⅝	— ⅛
57,500	†Omar O. & G.	65	55	65	+ 10
40,800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
25,050	*Sinclair Oil..	54¼	53⅜	54	+ ⅝
3,060	Supulpa	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
200	Savoy Oil.....	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
7,400	So. Oil Tran.	8½	8	8⅜	..
14,000	*Un. W. Oil...	1¾	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
10,100	†U. P. Co. (a pros.)	43	39	42	..
100,500	†Vac. G. & O.	⅞	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
2,800	*Vent. C. Oil.	10¼	9½	10⅛	— ⅛
20,710	*Victoria Oil..	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
700	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5	5	..

MINING STOCKS

7,200	†Alba.-Br. Col. Met., (pros.)	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
64,200	†Alaska Mines Corp	86	83	85	+ 2
9,150	†Alas.-West..	⅞	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
8,300	Ariz. Copfids..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Atlanta	10	10	10	..
20,800	†Ariz. Chlor..	45	36	44	..
14,400	Big Jim	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
46,125	Big Ledge Cop.	8	6¾	7⅛	..
90,000	Boston & Mon.	81	71	76	—14
100	Bingham M....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc v.t.certfs.	10¼	7⅝	9⅝	+ 2
11,700	Butte-Detroit..	98	94	94	— 3
9,500	Cal.-Treadwell Gold. (pros.)	79	77	79	..
32,885	*Cal. & Jero..	2¾	1⅞	2⅛	..
2,100	Caledonia	59	50	50	..
300	Calaveras Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
31,700	Canada Cop...	2⅜	2	2⅛	— ⅛
9,295	Cerro de Pas.	40	38	40	+ 1⅝
83,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
12,000	*Con.-H'mest'd	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,225	Cresson Con...	6¼	6	6	..
700	Con. Cop. M...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
3,200	Cresson Con...	6¼	6	6	..
2,800	Crystal Cop. M.	1	95	95	— 5
5,335	Dundee - Ariz Cop., (pros.).	2½	1¾	2	..
14,000	Darwin Lead..	11½	9⅝	11	+ 1
1,100	First Nat.....	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
16,680	*Emma Cop....	2¾	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
15,000	*Fortuna Ind., (a prospect)	25	22	23	..
12,000	†Gifield Cons.	59	55	56	— 1
158,700	*Green. Mih...	4½	3½	4⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	Gold Hill M..	19	17	19	..
3,200	Goldstone M..	40	38	38	— 3
3,300	Grand C. G..	13	11	12	..
10,000	†Griz. S. G.M.	60	53	60	..
18,400	Heela Min....	9½	6⅝	8⅛	+ 1½
52,000	*Indep. Lead.	13	11⅛	12	..
6,000	Hull Copper...	48	42	42	—11
500	Inter. Mines...	10	10	10	..
23,900	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect.)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36,000	J. V. (a pros.)	2⅜	1⅞	2	..
4,600	J. V. Ext., (a prospect) ..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
7,300	Jumbo Ext....	36	34	36	..
27,300	La. Cons.....	51	46	49	— 2
238,500	Magma Cop....	53	18	40¾	+25½
13,245	M'vle G.M.Co.	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
2,105	Mason Valley.	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1,000	Marsh Min....	10	10	10	..
8,100	†Mck.-Dar. ..	62	58	62	+ 2
3,200	*Mojave T....	4	3¾	4	..
8,750	Monitor Sli....	2¼	1⅞	2	..
3,000	†Mon. G. M..	95	85	90	..
115,800	†Mother Lode	40	36	37	+ 2½
40,700	†Newray Min.	77	73	77	+ 1
1,300	New Ut. Bing.	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
1,100	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
26,900	Nip. Min. Co..	8⅝	8¼	8½	..
900	Nome Al. Dre.	1⅛	1	1	..
1,000	Oro	4	4	4	..
2,000	Oatmon Gold Key (a pros.)	15	15	15	..
42,200	*†Old Emma Leasing	45	35	40	— 5
7,200	*†Peerless Jennie	77	76	77	+ 1
26,800	†Pitts - Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
48,600	†Progress Min. & Milling...	⅛	⅜	⅛	..
8,500	Portland Con.	64	60	61	..
16,000	*Ray Hercules Min...	4⅛	3½	4	+ ½
74,500	*†Rex Con. M.	30	29	30	+ 1
8,700	†Roch. Min...	56	53	56	+ 1
2,500	*Sec. Val. Cop.	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	— ⅛
28,400	*Sta. Rita D..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
3,500	*St. Nich. Zinc	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5,200	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,600	Silver Pick...	19	18	19	..
3,500	Teck Hughes..	59	40	59	+19
35,500	Superstition ..	38	22	34	..
2,900	Superior & B.	6¾	6	6	..
11,100	*†Success Min.	37	34	36	— 2
173,900	T. Burns G.pf.	86	82	84	..
1,000	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
3,100	Tenn. Cop. rts.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
725	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
350	Tono. Mining.	6½	6½	6	..
5,700	Tono. Exten..	5¾	4¾	5¼	+ ⅝
100	Unit. Eastern.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
28,500	*U. C. Con. M.	9¾	9	9½	..
22,400	*U. Verde Ex.	41	36¼	40½	+ ⅝
3,400	Unity Gold M.	3¾	3½	3¾	..
400	West End C..	73	73	73	..
27,970	Wh. Caps M..	44	39	40¾	+ ⅝
88,100	*Wh. Cross C.	1	½	⅝	—
6,000	Wh. Knob pf.	2⅝	2	2⅜	..
5,725	*Wh. Oaks M.	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
2,600	*Yuscaran C..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

BONDS

38,000	Con. Ariz. S..	56	53	56	+ 3
241,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s....	103¾	101	103¼	+ 1⅜
105,000	*Cosden Oil 6s	103	102	103	..
167,000	Midvale St. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
139,000	Russian Gov't 6½s, w. i....	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
5,000	Su zb'ger & S.	103⅝	102¾	102⅝	+ ½
388,000	*Sinclair O. 6s	99¾	97⅝	99⅝	..
30,000	W. Pac. new 5s	86¾	86¼	86¼	+ 1⅛
14,100	Victoria Oil 6s.	106	105	106	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Oct. 28, 1916.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allis-C. Mfg.	28¼	26⅝	25¾	26⅝
2,340	Am. Beet S.	101½	104½	101¼	104¼
5,100	Am. Can....	61½	64¼	60½	62⅞
1,240	Am. C. & F.	69⅝	70¾	67	67⅝
220	Am. Cot. Oil.	57⅝	57⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3,540	Am. H. & L.	19⅝	20	15⅝	16¾
1,160	Am. H.& L. pf	70½	70⅝	68¼	70⅝
140	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾
160	Am. Linseed.	23¼	26	24⅜	24⅜
3,100	Am. Locomo.	83¼	83⅝	79	82⅞
13,920	Am. S. & R.	113¼	113¼	109	111⅝
1,680	Am. Sug. Ref.	118	125½	118	121½
20	Am. T. & T.	133	133	133	133
240	Am. Woolen.	53½	53½	53	53
250	Am. Zinc....	48¼	48⅝	46	47
35,450	Anaconda....	95⅜	96¼	93¼	95¾
480	A. T. & S. Fe.	106¼	108⅝	106¼	107⅝
70	At. G. & W. I.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102⅜
4,880	Bald. Loco...	86	87⅜	82¼	83¼
70	Balt. & Ohio.	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼
170	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
40	Brklyn. R. T.	83⅝	84	83⅜	84
110	Butte & Sup..	65¼	65¼	64½	65¼
380	Cal. Petrol...	24⅝	25	23½	23½
26,600	Cent. Leather	99¼	97⅞	88¾	98¼
610	Ches. & Ohio.	70¼	70⅝	68¾	69
360	Chi. Gt. W...	14¾	15¾	14¼	15¾
140	Chi. G. W. pf.	45¾	46⅛	45¾	45¾
550	C., M. & St. P.	95¾	95⅝	94⅝	94½
52,970	C., R. I. & P....	25¼	24⅝	24¾	32⅝
270	Chile Copper.	23	23½	23	23½
2,060	Chino Copper.	58⅝	62	57¾	62
3,880	Col. F. & I...	56	56⅜	52¼	55
50	Col. Sou.	36	36	36	36
500	Col. G. & E..	36	40¼	36	39
160	Cons. Gas	140	140¼	139⅝	140¼
510	Corn Pr. Ref.	18¾	19⅝	17	18⅝
21,400	Crucible Steel.	87⅝	90½	85¼	87½
9,120	Cuba C. Sug.	70	76¾	68¼	75⅝
40	D. & R. G....	26	27	27	27
50	D. & R. G. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
2,100	Dist. Sec. ...	46¼	47½	45⅝	45⅝
7,310	Erie.....	38⅝	40¼	38¼	39
170	Erie 1st pf..	53¾	54⅜	53¼	54⅛
820	Goodrich	75	75¼	72½	72½
210	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45	45½	45⅜	45⅜
6,490	Inspir. Cop...	66¾	68⅝	64⅜	67⅝
1,220	Interboro Con.	17⅜	18¾	17	18¾
1,560	Int. Mer. Mar..	41	42¾	38¼	40½
10,050	Int. Mer. M. pf.	116¼	118⅝	113⅝	114½
2,850	Int. Nickel...	52⅞	52⅞	49½	50⅞
2,040	Int. Paper....	47½	54⅜	45½	53⅜
990	Kan. C. So...	27⅜	28⅜	26¾	28⅛
4,680	Kennecott	54⅜	55⅝	52⅜	55
1,880	Lacka. Steel..	87	90	86⅜	87⅞
20	Lake E. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
970	Leh. Valley..	85	86	83¼	85⅞
200	Maxwell Mot..	89¾	90	88	88
10,390	Mex. Petrol...	110¾	113¼	108¾	109
50	Mex. Pet. pf.	95⅝	98½	95⅜	98⅝
700	Miami Copper.	39¼	40	39¼	40
60	Mo., K. & T..	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
560	Mo. Pacific...	7⅝	9⅜	7⅝	9⅛
340	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	7⅝	10	7⅜	10
360	Mo. Pac., w. i.	26⅜	27⅜	26½	27½
240	Nat. Lead....	70¾	70¾	68¼	68¾
300	Nev. Consol...	23	23½	22½	23⅜
100	N. Y. Air B.	157½	157½	157½	157½
2,020	N. Y. Cent..	108¾	109⅛	108	108¾
690	N. Y. N. H. & H.	61¼	61¾	60¼	61¼
150	N. Y. O. & W.	28⅝	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛
950	Nort. & W...	144⅜	144⅞	140⅞	141¼
60	Nor. Pacific..	112¾	112¾	112½	112⅝
395	Ont. Mining...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
180	Pacific Mail..	25	26⅛	23	26⅛
100	Pennsylvania.	58¼	58¼	58	58
520	Pitts. Coal....	37½	44⅞	37½	42
990	Pressed S. C.	73¾	74½	71	72½
220	Rwy. Steel S.	54½	55⅝	52	52
720	Ray. Con. C..	26	26¼	25½	26¼
19,210	Reading	111	111¾	107¼	108¾
7,530	Rep. I. & S.	77½	80	77	77⅝
1,060	South. Pa....	101¾	102	100⅝	100⅝
2,430	South. Rwy...	28⅝	29½	28¼	28⅝
1,380	Studebaker ..	135⅝	136¼	130	130½
980	Tenn. Copper.	23¾	23⅝	22¾	22¾
40	Texas & Pac.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛
240	Third Avenue	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
20	Tobacco Prod.	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1,580	Union B. & F.	15¼	16¼	14	14
21,780	Union Pacific.	151¼	159⅝	150⅜	156¼
60	United Fruit.	161½	161½	161½	161½
20	U. S. Cast Ir. Pipe & Fdry.	26½	26½	26½	26½
6,090	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137⅜	149	135¾	145
780	U. S. Rubber.	61⅜	61⅜	60	60¼
227,690	U. S. Steel..	119¾	121⅞	117⅛	118⅞
3,290	Utah Copper..	100	107¾	98¾	106⅝
500	Va.-Car. Ch..	46¼	47¾	45½	45½
210	Wabash	16¼	16⅜	15¼	15¼
90	Wabash pf.. A	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼
4,990	West. E. & M.	64½	65¾	64⅜	65¾
1,920	Willys-Over...	47⅛	47⅞	45⅜	45⅞

Lost Property Restored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best medium for advertising lost property because it is read daily by thousands of honest people. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 23	2½	2½	2¾	2¾
Oct. 24	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 25	2½	2¼	2½	2¾
Oct. 26	2½	2	2½	2¾
Oct. 27	2½	2•	2½	2¾
Oct. 28	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
Week's range—				
High	3			2¾
Low	2			2¼
Same week last year—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Year's range to date—				
High	6			5
Low	1¾			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1¾			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 23	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3½
Oct. 24	3 @3½	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Oct

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT.

The bids for 20 Submarines, to cost $17,053,040, will open Wednesday, Nov. 1. Last year on the opening of the bids Lake stock rose from 14 to 24½.

I am informed that a foreign Government has opened negotiations with the Lake Company to build a fleet of submarines.

Well-defined rumors are circulating in Bridgeport that the issue of 30,000 shares of new 1st preferred stock, last June, increasing the capital to $4,200,000, were taken by a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Special Lake letter mailed on request.

F. D. L. PRENTISS,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Are You a Buyer of Bonds?
Short, pithy analyses of attractive issues appear weekly in
The Financial World
absolutely independent
This week's issue free on request.
29 Broadway. New York

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelters Securities Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five-hundred-dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30th, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000.) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000.) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.
CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated October 1st, 1909, at not exceeding par and interest, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Seven hundred fifty thousand 00-100 dollars ($750,000.00) in the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

Proposals must be presented before 12 M. on Wednesday, November 1, 1916, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the New York Telephone Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, October 2, 1916.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY OF TEXAS CHARLES E. SCHAFF, Receiver

Coupons for interest matured May 1, 1916, on the following bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 31, 1916.

Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% bonds due May 1, 1942.

The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company First Mortgage 4% bonds due Nov. 1, 1951.

The Dallas & Waco Railway Company First Mortgage 5% bonds due Nov. 1, 1940.

R. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

An established business in New York has a mail order department which thus far during 1916 has shipped over 300,000 packages; owes no money, has never borrowed; will consider $25,000, in sums not less than $1,000 each; terms one years, 6 per cent.; no extravagant promises, no usury whatsoever will be paid. Reply by letter only, Room 5, 51 West 10th St., New York.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

October 11, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 10, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES.
Dividend No. 72.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.
Dividend No. 73.

A special dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed October 3d, 1916, of the Board of Directors of the Standard Waist Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the office of Harry L. Ettinger, Esq., 14 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, October 6th, 1916.
STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.,
By LEW GUNNBINNER, Pres.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE WESTERN MARYLAND

New Company to be Organized and Funded Debt Reduced by $18,000,000.

SEGREGATE COAL PROPERTY

Shareholders to Get New Preferred for Cash and a Bonus in Fuel and Land Stock.

Directors of the Western Maryland Railway Company have worked out a plan for reorganizing the property which will be submitted to stockholders at a special meeting on Nov. 17. The plan, which is to be made public today, represents two years' work by the management, and was necessitated by a topheavy funded debt, coupled with a period of unsatisfactory earnings. The road narrowly escaped receivership in 1914, and was saved by the exertions of its stock owners, the most prominent being John D. Rockefeller.

The main features of the plan provide for the formation of a new company to take over the present organization, the elimination of about $18,000,000 in funded debt, and the segregation of the company's coal properties. The share owners will be asked to authorize a new first and refunding mortgage for $150,000,000, first preferred 7 per cent. stock to the amount of $18,000,000, second preferred noncumulative 4 per cent. stock amounting to $10,000,000, and $50,000,000 common stock.

The new bonds will bear interest at rates not in any instance exceeding 6 per cent. The present first mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland are to be refunded with new bonds, and the same process will be applied to the present underlying and divisional bonds. The plan calls for the early issue of $5,000,000 bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in liquidating loans amounting to $3,250,000, and to provide working capital. Of the remainder of the bonds, $25,000,000 will ultimately be sold to provide for additional terminals, while the rest will be reserved to finance future extension work.

Holders of the Western Maryland stock, common and preferred, will be asked to exchange their stock for second preferred or common shares of the new company, share for share, and in addition will be afforded the opportunity of subscribing at par in cash for new first preferred stock. Those who subscribe for first preferred will receive as a bonus a proportionate amount of stock in the Davis Coal and Coke Company and the Monongalia Coal Lands Company, so worked out this way: For each $100 subscription the subscriber will get $100 new first preferred, $22 in Davis Coal and Coke stock and $25 in stock of the Monongalia Company. The subscription will be underwritten by a syndicate, which will take such securities as are not bought by the stockholders.

The Davis Coal & Coke Company will receive, under a 90-year lease, all the developed coal lands and plants now owned by the Western Maryland's subsidiary, the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway. The mines and facilities, according to a statement by President Carl R. Gray of the Western Maryland, represent a cost of over $5,000,000. The Monongalia Company will be the owner of a coal reserve in West Virginia amounting to 22,549 acres with an estimated value of $5,637,250. The lands are not tributary to lines of the Western Maryland and are still in process of development.

STANDARD SANITARY MAN'F'G CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Penn., October 27, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 19th. Checks will be mailed.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

STANDARD ANITARY MAN'F'G CO.
EXTRA COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Penn., October 27, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 19th. Checks will be mailed.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

The B. F. Goodrich Company.

Akron, Ohio, October 25, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable on January 2nd, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1916.

A dividend of One per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 2nd, 1917.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Four Per Cent. General Mtge. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the November 1st, 1916, coupons detached from the above issue of bonds will be paid upon presentation thereof at the office of the Empire Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Successor to the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee.

By B. G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated October 30th, 1916.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held to-day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1st, proximo, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 26, 1916.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,763, at No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of November, 1916, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such a corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 23d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 1st, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 2nd, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., October 28, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on November 7, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 5,500 linear feet of masonry and pipe sewers, 4'0" diameter to 21 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 23	$1.75¼	$1.72¼	$1.75¾	$1.72½	$1.72½	
Oct. 24	1.79¼	1.73¾	1.78¾	1.73½		
Oct. 26	1.80	1.76¾	1.85	1.79¾		
Oct. 26	1.83½	1.78	1.82	1.77¾		
Oct. 27	1.86¾	1.82	1.84¾	1.82		
Oct. 28	1.90	1.87½	1.87¾	1.85½		
Week's range	1.90	1.87¾	1.85	1.72½		

	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 23	$1.43¾	$1.41½
Oct. 24	1.44	1.41
Oct. 25	1.49½	1.44¼
Oct. 26	1.50	1.48
Oct. 27	1.49½	1.47
Oct. 28	1.52	1.50
Week's range	1.52	1.41

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 23	89⅝	87	90	88	89¾	87¾
Oct. 24	90	87	90¾	88	90⅝	88
Oct. 25	91½	87¾	92¾	89¾	92¾	89¾
Oct. 26	88	86½	89¾	88	89⅝	88
Oct. 27	89¼	87½	91	89¼	90¾	89¼
Oct. 28	90½	88¾	92	90¾	91⅝	90¼
Week's range	91½	86½	92¾	88	92⅝	87¾

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 23	53¾	51¼	57⅛	55¾
Oct. 24	54½	52¾	57⅞	56
Oct. 25	56¼	54	59⅝	57½
Oct. 26	54½	53	57¾	56⅜
Oct. 27	55	53¾	58¾	57⅛
Oct. 28	55¾	55	59⅛	58¾
Week's range	56¼	51¼	59⅝	55⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Oct. 23	$15.80	$15.60	$15.47	$15.10
Oct. 24	16.85	16.25	16.40	15.75
Oct. 25	16.30	15.87	16.12	15.75
Oct. 26	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.50
Oct. 27	...	...	16.25	15.82
Oct. 28	...	...	16.47	16.30
Week's range	16.85	15.60	16.47	15.10

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 23	$14.45	$14.15	$13.92	$13.42
Oct. 24	14.62	14.52	14.40	14.02
Oct. 25	14.70	14.60	14.47	14.17
Oct. 26	...	...	14.12	13.77
Oct. 27	...	...	14.17	13.97
Oct. 28	...	...	14.17	14.10
Week's range	14.70	14.15	14.47	13.42

PORK.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 23	$26.35	$25.25	$26.00	$25.25
Oct. 24	27.75	26.95	27.45	26.50
Oct. 25	28.25	26.80	27.45	26.50
Oct. 26	26.90	26.50	26.50	25.85
Oct. 27	26.75	26.70	26.70	26.00
Oct. 28	...	...	26.70	26.25
Week's range	28.25	25.25	27.45	25.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 23	18.80	18.71	19.24	18.80	19.22	18.75
Oct. 24	19.33	19.00	19.54	19.11	19.60	19.11
Oct. 25	19.55	19.35	19.75	18.50	19.80	18.70
Oct. 26	...	...	19.07	18.50	19.16	18.55
Oct. 27	...	...	19.22	18.91	19.23	18.90
Oct. 28	...	...	18.97	18.95	18.90	18.72
Week's range	19.55	18.71	19.54	18.50	19.80	18.55

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 23	19.30	18.89	19.40	19.00	19.50	19.05
Oct. 24	19.71	19.23	19.80	19.37	19.86	19.40
Oct. 25	19.91	18.80	20.04	18.93	20.04	19.25
Oct. 26	19.26	18.77	19.40	18.88	19.40	18.94
Oct. 27	19.38	19.04	19.50	19.18	19.52	19.30
Oct. 28	19.01	18.86	19.18	18.98	19.15	19.00
Week's range	19.91	18.74	20.04	18.88	20.04	18.93

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.03	Mexican	.14
Andes	.10	Occidental	.05
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.26
Bullion	.02	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.04
Challar	.07	Savage	.10
Confidence	.10	Sep. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.58
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.53½
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.			
Halifax	.50	Florence	.35
Jim Butler	.90	Gold Field Consol.	.58
McNamara	.11	Gold Field Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.11
Montana	.30	Jumbo Extension	.34
North Star	.16	Jumbo Junior	.13
Rescue	.24	Kewanas	.10
Tonopah Extension	5.00	Red Lion	.16
Tonopah Nevada	3.50	Silver Pick	.19
West End	.72	Spearhead	1.22½
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.06	Big Jim	.02¾
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
C. O. D.	.03	Pennsylvania	.43
Comb. Fract.	.05	Rochester Mines	.57
D'field B. B.	.07	Round Mountain	.34
D'field Daisy	.06	White Caps	.88

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.62	.62½	Gold Dollar	2¾	
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	Isabella	22	23
Elkton	10¾	14	Granite	68	69
El Paso	.40	50	Portland	192½	198
Findlay	4	6	Vindicator	180	190
Golden C.	243	244	U. G. M.	14½	15
Gold Sov.	4	5¾			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy in n., rain in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues., except fair in n. w. Tues.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds

Tenn.—Fair Mon., except rain in extreme e. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming s. e. and e.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. with rain in morning. Tues. cloudy and warmer, followed by rain; moderate variable winds becoming s. e. Mon. night and increasing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer, probably rain; variable winds becoming s. e. Mon. night and increasing.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; moderate variable winds.

Ia., Ark., and E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. Tues. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in n. and cent. Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon. in w.

Wis.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. and w. Tues., fair, warmer in e. and s.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., fair, colder in w.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., and in extreme e. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in e. Mon., colder Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., colder Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., colder in w. Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE Government of a vessel of American registry; suitable for use by the naval militia of Illinois, will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, November 22, 1916, when they will be publicly opened. Forms of proposal, information, and data desired may be obtained on application to the Department. W. S. Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy. October 27, 1916.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, New York, at 1 o'clock P. M., for sale by the Lighthouse Service of the following unserviceable public property, approximately 82,000 empty five-gallon tin cans in wooden cases. Information upon application to the above office.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE — OFFICE of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 P. M., November 1, 1916, for furniture. Further information upon application.

TRADE SCOUTS FIND WELCOME IN FRANCE

Industrial Commissioners, Returning, Report Encouraging Outlook for Our Commerce.

DEADLY EARNEST IN WAR

But Lloyd George Is Quoted as Denying Allies' Intention to Destroy Germany Economically.

Ten members of the American Industrial Commission, which went to France two months ago under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, returned yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia. There are three members of the commission still in France. Those who returned were: W. W. Nichols, of New York, Chairman; Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Youngstown, O.; A. B. Farquhar, New York; Edward V. Douglass, Secretary; A. B. Ford, F. J. Le Maistre, C. G. Pfeiffer, New York; James E. Sague, Poughkeepsie; N. F. Hoggson, and E. A Warren, Boston.

The commission spent six weeks in traveling through France. The members were entertained by the municipal authorities at Paris, Lyons, and all the chief cities. They were afterward conducted through the districts which had been devastated by the war, ending their visit with an excursion to the front on the Somme and at Verdun.

Mr. Nichols said that they were very much impressed everywhere they went in France with the keen desire of the officials and the people to develop the industrial efficiency of the country, to learn American business methods and to introduce American labor-saving machinery.

The object of the American Industrial Commission in going to France was to study financial and economic conditions with a view to developing trade between the two countries after the war. They went over on the liner Lafayette on Aug. 21 at the invitation of the French Government, as a slight return for the courtesies extended in the United States to the French Industrial Commission sent here a year ago to study conditions and arrange for the purchase of material after the war to rebuild the ruined French cities and villages.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., a member of the commission and President of the American Pig Iron Association, said that all France was a vast military camp, and the people, from the President down, were deadly in earnest and determined to continue their victories, regardless of the cost.

Buckling Down to Win.

"England is fully as much in earnest as France," Mr. Butler went on, "and has buckled down to the task of winning the battle for civilization, as Lloyd George expressed it in a talk I had with him in London.

"I firmly believe the Allies will win. I feel certain the Kaiser and the Prussian militarists realize the battle is lost to Germany and are casting about for some means of bringing the war to a close, hoping that better terms can be secured for Germany now than later on. In due time the German public will be correctly informed as to its situation, and, in my opinion, at that time it will be heard from in no uncertain tones.

"The battle of the Marne settled the controversy in favor of France and the Allies. Kitchener predicted a three years' war. From my observations I believe he did not underestimate. The Allies will never let up until they have won a complete and final victory. I am more convinced of this now that I have been on the ground and learned first-hand not only of their complete equipment of men and munitions but of their wonderful financial strength.

"We in America know altogether too little of the astonishing richness of England and France, and the sooner we wake up to our opportunities and encourage in every way our increasing trade with them the better off we will be."

Were Close to Firing Line.

Edward V. Douglass said that the commission went close to the firing line for many miles. One city which they left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was bombarded by the enemy seven hours later.

At another point, he said, the military officers acting as their escort mistook the road, and their automobiles were in the range of the German guns for two miles.

"We talked with David Lloyd George in Paris," Mr. Douglass said, "and received a cordial invitation to extend our visit to England. In talking with us of trade and commercial matters to follow the war he said that it was not planned that Germany should be put entirely out of the running by the war; that she would have to be considered and dealt with in a commercial way after peace was declared."

W. W. Nichols, Chairman of the Commission, said that they had enjoyed the trip and the results were satisfactory.

"We were received everywhere in France with courtesy and enthusiasm," he continued, "not only by the representatives of the Government, but by the Chambers of Commerce, national and local economic and industrial bodies, by prominent citizens, and the people generally."

The commission was impressed, Mr. Nichols said, with the technical side of French industries and also with the moral and social side of the nation. The commission noted that a number of plants had adopted the latest American ideas of efficiency.

In the six days' tour in military automobiles, the commission followed the lines from below Belfort to Rheims. Everywhere, they said, they found the officers and men cheerful and confident of victory.

The seventh annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Biltmore. Members of the commission will address the association on "Trade Opportunities in France."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Sherbakuer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 23rd day of May, 1916
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors

Will the Gold Standard Be Abandoned?

Can the gold standard be maintained in spite of the enormously increased circulation of the European central banks?

Nearly one hundred of our most eminent economists answer this question in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

ON SALE TODAY

Times Square New York

10 cents a copy $4.00 a year

STATE BANKS PROSPER.

Reports Show Increases in Resources and Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The 202 banks of credit and discount, doing business under the laws of the State, on Sept. 20, the date of the quarterly call for statements by the Superintendent of Banks, had aggregate resources of $840,704,210, and total deposits of $739,038,716. This is an increase over June 30, the date of the last previous call, of $22,310,423 in resources, and $19,184,464 in deposits. The surplus gained over $1,300,000. The items, in the aggregate, of the last call follow:

RESOURCES.	Sept. 20.
Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities	$24,209,110
Other securities	102,926,872
Real estate owned	29,884,745
Mortgages owned	13,171,235
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	10,679,187
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	175,820,253
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	220,444,705
Overdrafts	132,061
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	94,642,421
Specie	31,774,273
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	20,028,857
Federal Reserve notes	1,012,133
Cash items	98,043,479
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,830,149
Other assets	3,535,494
Add for cents	816
Total	$840,704,210
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$35,526,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits) on market value	56,140,292
Preferred deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	27,040,814
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and Land Bank	999,961
Deposits by State of New York	6,370,939
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York	501,902
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	2,905,713
Deposits otherwise preferred	60,643
Due depositors not preferred	631,475,912
Due to trust companies, banks, and bankers	69,676,840
Bills payable	800,700
Rediscounts	163,302
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	3,006,469
Other liabilities	6,228,348
Add for cents	382
Total	$840,704,210
Total deposits	739,038,716

The seventy-six private banks had at the close of business Sept. 20 total resources of $15,077,577, an increase of $1,032,744 since the last report in June. The deposits totaled $9,650,049, a gain of $1,000,847.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FIFTH AVENUE STORES, INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that on October 30th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a hearing will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider the bill of the bankrupt, praying to be allowed to pay the sum of $2,850 for all the assets of the above named bankrupt, located at its premises, No. 60 W. 45th Street, and consisting of all the merchandise and furniture, also a Mosler safe and two Remington typewriters, and subject to any reclamation proceedings which may be pending and instituted and which the said purchaser agrees to defend.

That at said hearing any other bid for the entire assets of the estate of the above bankrupt may be made, and the undersigned Referee will then act on the adjourned date thereafter make such order for the acceptance or rejection of said bid or any other bid, or for the disposition of the assets as may seem proper. For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Milton M. Mittenfield, Receiver, 71 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the office of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, attorneys for the Receiver, No. 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The petition of the Receiver is on file at the office of the undersigned, and is open for inspection.

The assets located at the premises of the bankrupt, No. 60 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, may be inspected from October 26th to October 28th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 23,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LENZ & NAUMANN, INC., alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1916, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above named alleged bankrupts, and that said alleged bankrupts have filed schedules of their property and a list of their creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupts have been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupts propose to offer a composition of 25% to their creditors of 25%, payable 12½% in cash upon confirmation of composition, 5% in cash in six months, and 7½% in cash in 12 months; and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 23,595.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that on November 2nd, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy and numbers in reference to the administration of the estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made.

For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale, and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Francis L. Kohlman, Receiver, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, 433 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,758.—In Bankruptcy.—LEWIS ATWELL O'BRIAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The moderate interior disturbance of Saturday night is rapidly disappearing, but it has been attended by rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. There were also rains quite generally in the South Atlantic States, due to continued unsettled barometric conditions over the Southeastern Gulf of Mexico and Southern Florida and the strong high pressure system to the northeastward. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair. It is generally warmer throughout the country except over the rain areas in the South and the Central West, where it is appreciably cooler. East of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England it will be warmer Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate southeast to south; South Atlantic, moderate to fresh northeast and east winds with showers; East Gulf, moderate northwest winds.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday, probably fair and cooler.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, somewhat cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, cooler west and at night east. Tuesday, fair.

Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, cooler Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	49	52	4 P. M.	66	56
6 A. M.	50	52	6 P. M.	66	56
9 A. M.	53	51	9 P. M.	61	57
12 M.	58	58	11 P. M.	54	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 3:55 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A.M.	
5:50—305 E. 149 St.; A. Fiorzanno	$6,500
6:40—545 E. 13 St.; Martin Kline	Slight
7:40—100 W. 144 St.; Max Radt	Slight
P.M.	
2:55—7 Av. and 23 St.; new subway	Slight
3:20—Baychester Av., bet. Strang and Edenwald Avs.	Slight
4:20—504 W. 53 St.; Julia Teichman	Slight
5:15—209 Forsyth St.; Jos. Ellenberger	Slight
5:20—2,252 Parkside Pl.; Pat Sullivan	Slight
6:00—753 First Av.; not given	Slight
6:00—Hoshel Pkway at Van Cortlandt Av.; the city	Slight
6:20—144 St. & 7 Av.; Van Buren & Co. (fence)	Slight
8:10—79-81 Spring St.; Mason & Hanson	Slight
8:40—510 W. 23 St.; Westinghouse Lamp Co.	Slight
10:15—145 E. 23 St.; United Cigar	Slight
10:30—359 W. 47 St.; Morgan & Denerst	None
11:50—8-11 E. 124 St.; Jas. Everard	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

PIERCE, 1914, 48, 7-passenger.

CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.

STUTZ, 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.

PACKARD, 3-48, 7-passenger.

STEARNS 8, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.

1916 MITCHELL, touring, $975.

1915 PAIGE Detroit touring, $450.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,

161 Clymer St., near Wmsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

Open Sundays.

CASE, light touring, electric starting, lighting; demonstration; sacrifice. 294 Riverside Drive, (97th.)

CHALMERS, 1915, Model B-26, five passenger touring; every necessary equipment, extra slip covers, shoes, tubes, &c.; $500. 150 West 55th St.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.

HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.

HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.

HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.

HUDSON, 1916, SEDAN.

HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.

OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.

CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.

D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE HAVING A NUMBER OF CARS TAKEN IN TRADE WILL SELL THEM AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS. THESE ARE SELECT CARS OF LATE MODEL, ALL ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED AND WITH STARTERS. TRIFLERS NOT WANTED. APPLY TO E. T. LEINBACH, HOTEL CUMBERLAND.

FIAT Roadster, mechanically perfect; bargain, $750; worth $2,500 today. Carbone, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone 10163 Bedford.

FIAT—$500 for a Fiat Limousine with touring body; in very good condition. Joseph Stern, 387 4th Av.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.—Pleasure and commercial autos and bodies; complete assortment; also used cars; open evenings; time payments arranged; immediate delivery. Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox 4983.

FRANKLIN sedan, 1915, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; classy car. No dealers. Apply 1 to 3 P. M., Dr. S. Herman, 4,082 14th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Borough Park 3056.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine; owner drives; reasonable; monthly rates; beautiful car. O'Neill, Circle 1511.

HUDSON, 1916, Super Six Sedan; only slightly used; A1 condition. Apply Room 301, 111 Broadway.

HUDSON 1916.—54 h. p. touring car; motor exceptionally good condition; no dealers; used only 4 months. E 58 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages, or injury arising on or about the 25th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with such interest thereon according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of 2,885 and 3,082 R. S. U. S. I have seized and hold 4 pkgs. lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 482 cigarettes, 40 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalieres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 3 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 34 long chains, 24 necklaces, 14 lavalieres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 6 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILES.

We have six 1916 slightly used Hupmobile touring cars, as good as new, at bargain prices. Jacobsen & Riess, 20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. Telephone Market 9006.

I WISH TO DISPOSE of my new 1916 light touring car, beautifully equipped with five new shoes, slip covers, mirror, clock, new tools; the car is specially painted light gray; please make offer. Mrs. V. T. Higgins, Hotel Biltmore.

MARMON.—New Marmon club roadster, 1916, run 4,000 miles, within factory guarantee until Dec. 1. Apply Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th St., Schuyler 1160.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1916, Runabout; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1914, 7-passenger touring; A1 condition; complete equipment. B 66 Times.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand-new car; price $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD Twin Six, 7-passenger, limousine body, 1-35, almost new, for sale. Can be seen at Alper Auto Painting Co., 614 East 83d St.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, long chassis, has been used very little; $1,000 less than cost; like new. Karp, 1,700 Broadway.

RENAULT LIMOUSINE, 20-30 H. P.; perfect mechanical condition; bargain to quick buyer, $700. De Julio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 10163.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, landaulet; bargain; Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT brougham, 5-passenger; rear panels, ivory; cowl and hood, blue; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 907 5th Av.

WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, special limousine; Hudson super six, cabriolet; Hudson super six, touring; Buick, 1916, little six roadster; Mercer raceabout; bargain, $800. Schoenmaker & Jacot, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON, 1915, a light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric light, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 6, Abbott Detroit late model; excellent condition. 477 Clermont Av., B'klyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

A Packard Six Limousine for hire; hour, day, week or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 9478.

CADILLAC landaulet, $500 to $550 monthly. Hickey, 121 East 57th St. Lenox 7285.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 488 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. A. & C. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine; day or month; excellent service; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 1,522 Columbus

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.

Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD or Cadillac limousine or landaulet wanted, 1915, 1916; spot cash; full particulars letter. Ravett, Room 600A, 341 5th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School.—Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART'S Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To close an estate, 348 West 36th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Lot 25x92, East 17th St., near Avenue A. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash will buy my elegant ten-room home; all modern improvements. At 272 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn. Apply owner, on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, tiled bath, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Seven-room cottage; improvements; cozy home; stable, chicken run, fruit, garden, roses; 20 minutes from city; bargain, $2,400; little cash and $20 monthly. C., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6023 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELO J. SCHOLZ, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will relocate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A few lots, to select people only, in a nearby suburban community town; near station; easy commuting to Manhattan; price, $550 and upward; easy terms; very low taxes. Hill, 122 Shaw Av., Woodhaven.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1146 Eagle Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 855.)

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

First and second mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; charges reasonable. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th St.

When in need of money see us. Grant Co., 500 6th Av., Room 424.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

Private office, nicely furnished or unfurnished, telephone and stenographic services, 822 Mariners' Bldg., Broadway, 56th St. Telephone 3290 Greeley.

Office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d.

STORE, northwest corner 55th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

318T ST., 120 EAST, (between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building, with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400; also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Dominan Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

518T ST., 16 WEST.—2 light rooms; bachelor; private bath; $50; private toilet.

55TH ST., 353 WEST.—High class, attractive five-room apartment, sublet. Apartment 1.

A FEW exceptional five-room-front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Tel. Col. 8881.

THE BROCKTON, 601 West 180th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.—4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52; spacious rooms; every modern improvement; hardwood throughout. Inquire Supt.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 365 West 85th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University,
2,220 LORING PLACE,
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners.
507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—5 minutes Borough Hall Subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two-room, bath apartments. Rent $30. Excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive, unusual; $30, $100; leases; morning only.

34TH ST., (178 Madison Av.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; five rooms; $200 monthly. V. Muller, telephone 4496 Murray Hill.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST, 208 WEST.—Modern elevator apartment, 5 rooms, handsomely furnished; piano, linen, silver. Coyle. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

82D ST., near Park.—Four large, sunny rooms, maid's room, handsome, complete linen, silver, books, grand piano, private apt. Apply 68 W. 82d.

68D ST., 4 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; rent $65; references.

98TH, 307 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)— SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL; newly furnished; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bellboy; elevator and telephone; immediate possession; $60-$125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone Riverside 3964.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1459.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, all sizes, on upper west side; 3 to 10 rooms and baths. Box B 25 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, below 102d St.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 4, 5 master's, 2 maids' rooms; bargain; leaving city at once; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1451.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

The entire second floor of private house, comprising two very large rooms with private bath; breakfast served if desired. 621 West 113th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, 10th of Nov. to 10th of April; $60 a month. Write to H. W. Kase, Interlaken, N. J.

WANTED by mother and daughter, tastily furnished apartment of 2 or 3 rooms and bath, for six or seven months; desirable location, between 53d and 59th, West, Gramercy Park, or Murray Hill district. Telephone Madison Square 6900, Room 744.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

Eight-room house, 384 Audubon Av., near 181st St. subway. Apply premises 9 to 1.

Out of Town.

Large, 12 rooms, completely furnished; high; overlooking Sound; 30 minutes Grand Central; hot water heat, gas, electricity; two baths, four toilets; large library; Steinway; sun parlor; heated garage; nominal Winter rent, with option Summer season, to acceptable tenant. Owner, E. C. Lovejoy, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive small rooms; homelike; excellent board. Stuyvesant 5,000.

12TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure, sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references. Telephone Gramercy 1138.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, bright bath; other rooms.

38TH, 29 EAST.—One single room, $15; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, room, with bath; references.

64TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6863.

96TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room, adjoining bath; table board. Phone Lenox 6813.

MADISON AV., 213.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 1,009, (81st.)—Large room, suitable two; running water; refined house.

West Side.

16 WEST 35TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent home table; attentive service; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, with private bath, also single room; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable house; near "L"; surface; references.

ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, well-appointed house; table guests.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; references; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Front parlor; attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations; large front, sunny room, bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,887 Riverside.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST. (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board, and general service is kept up to a high standard.

82D, 144 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also hall room; home table; private family.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent home; Jewish family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; home cooking. Phone 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Private house, large room, parlor; dining table guests; references.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.

92TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms, heated; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 305 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

104TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

118TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

116TH, 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.

116TH, Cor. Manhattan Av.—The Columbia; pleasant, steam-heated rooms; good meals; every comfort; moderate. Phone 6021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM Av.—Hotel La Forte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; refined boarding house; table guests. Baehr.

121ST, 107 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms and bath; electricity; good home cooking; references.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; The Audubon; bright rooms, excellent meals, home comforts; $5 to $12 one, $15 up two. 2767 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Suite of 5 rooms and private bath; will rent single; southern exposure; unobstructed view. Apartment 10S.

LARGE ROOM, suitable for couple or two gentlemen; home cooking. Phone 10033 Col.

WEST END AV., 815.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1189W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2026. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

W. T. READE, Prop.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private bath; all improvements.

43D ST., 1 EAST.—Gentleman tried hotel or club life may find comfortable room with without bath; references.

47TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 830, (81st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

55TH, 261 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, $4-$5; heated, running water; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5188.

61ST, 147 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 5I.

62D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; modern elevator house. Apartment 6 S. W.

63D, 530 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, two, four windows; kitchen privileges. White.

64TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; gentleman; Broadway subway; $5. Apt. 21.

65TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman; owner.

66TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

66TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high-class elevator. South.

66TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2B."

66TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $6. Apartment 4E.

66TH, 804 WEST.—Large room, en suite; corner; board optional; elevator. Apt. 62.

BROADWAY, 8,060, (Apt. 31.)—Nicely furnished large or small rooms.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive rooms; beautiful view; bath adjoining. Apartment 21.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 35th.)—Elegantly furnished large rooms; every possible convenience; private residence; nothing like it in the city.

CLAREMONT AV., (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Exceptionally large, beautiful furnished room in private family; high-class apartment house. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6694 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; small private family; no other roomers; elevator. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE, (103d St.)—Large, finely furnished, with bath; bachelor; references. Phone 8000 Riverside.

WANTED—Two or three gentlemen, business men, to join me in my bachelor apartments, 86th, west side. E 29 Times.

WEST END AV., 806.—Comfortable, well-appointed front rooms, all modern conveniences; musical atmosphere.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d St.)—Attractive suite; also large rooms; conveniences; references.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 269.—Large room; with owner; two gentlemen; twin beds; subway; telephone.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO ROOMS, private bath, maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av., (98th.)

WEST END AV., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Comfortably furnished room and board, private family preferred, refined surroundings, desired by young business woman; central location. A 186 Times.

JAPANESE Professor desires nice room with bath in respectable family, located East 56th-68th. Taka, 38 East 60th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; double entry; trial balance; also stenography. P 202 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, 17, desires clerical position; some knowledge of typewriting. B 121 Times.

COMPANION.—Widow of professional man, obliged to be in city with daughter studying, would accept occupation in refined household as companion or in many ways be useful in the home; references exchanged. X 802 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS. — Experienced, takes wash home; best references. Write, Ruckenbrod, 81 W. 103th.

NURSE.—Practical, invalid or elderly lady; reference. 93 Oak St., Ridgewood, N. J.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate, executive ability; thoroughly competent; best references; four years last employer. E 81 Times.

SECRETARY.—Lady desires position as social secretary; good education; knowledge of French and German. B 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated, executive ability; good stenographer; neat appearing; $15. Eleanor Ross, Room 1605, Candler Building. Bryant 3418.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, 5 years' experience, competent, reliable, desires position; references. N 560 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. P 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, neat worker; familiar with office work; $12. N 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; good business training; neat appearance; intelligent; $15. N 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Shorthand, experienced, accurate, rapid; $15; reference; present employer going out business. Franklin 3862.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $30; couples, $75. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9130.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 197 West 133d St. 0010 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7358.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets, charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 711, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ADVERTISING MAN, 25, how employed, seeks position with greater opportunities with manufacturing concern; now in; includes writing of copy and ordering of cuts; practical selling experience; college graduate; single. B 192 Times.

AMBITIOUS, initiative, practical young American will confer with concern of merit as executive; wide business experience; references on application. Nachman, 410 West End Av.

ATTENDANT to convalescent gentleman of means who would be interested in the natural method (dieting, exercise, &c.) for restoring health; six years' experience. Address W., care of P. A. Weber, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, (26); SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; START MODERATE SALARY. B 42 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) at present employed, whose training and experience qualify him to take full charge of office staff; salary $25. X 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly competent; executive; long, varied experience; able to take full charge. Address L. R., Room 1,307, 140 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, experienced and efficient, desires connection with reliable firm. N, G., Box 165 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER that is more than clerk, (25,) six years' in last place; thoroughly competent; moderate salary. P 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
(28;) accurate; experienced; college education; controlling accounts, balance sheet; references. B 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Broad experience, capable, accurate; (also charge) notary public. Anthony, 220 West 75th.

BOO

ARREDONDO DISOWNS CABRERA CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

to General Carranza asking him if he had been quoted correctly. Whether they suggested to him that he should repudiate the interview was not disclosed. The belief prevails in well-informed circles here that the Cabrera denial was drawn forth by urgent advice from Carranza agents in Washington. Unless Carranza repudiates his reported assertion the United States Government may find it necessary to call for a statement from him.

A further possible source of irritation in the relations between Mexico and the United States is found in interviews with General Carranza, General Obregon, and other high officials of the de facto Government, which are to be published in The Outlook. What view the Wilson Administration will take of the criticisms of the United States Government contained in these interviews is not known here.

CABRERA REPEATS DENIAL.

Criticism Not Issued by Him Or Given Out with His Consent.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Section of the American and Mexican Joint Commission, repeated yesterday his disclaimer of the statement attributed to him by the Mexican News Bureau in Washington, semi-official mouthpiece of the Mexican Embassy, charging that the United States had been negligent in permitting aid to Villa and other bandits to cross the border and in failing to deport Mexican conspirators to be dealt with by the Mexican Government.

Mr. Cabrera sent from the Hotel McAlpin the following written statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The statement appearing under a Washington date line, purporting to be from me, was not issued by me or given out with my knowledge or consent.

All statements issued or which I may issue will appear signed by me.

LUIS CABRERA.

Regardless of what his personal attitude might be, the Mexican Commissioner said, he would not, in view of his official position, issue a statement of the character of that of the news bureau while negotiations were pending between the two Governments. He declared that the bureau would be instructed not to give out further statements as coming from him unless they bore his signature.

A representative of the Mexican News Bureau conferred with the Mexican members of the joint body in Atlantic City recently, Mr. Cabrera added, and probably carried back to Washington the impression that the Mexican Commissioners thought the United States should adopt a firmer attitude toward anti-Carranza propagandists.

Mr. Cabrera left New York early yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, and later will go on to Atlantic City to resume the conferences of the commission, which are expected to continue today. Alberto Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, the two other Mexican Commissioners, who were at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, refused to discuss the statement attrfbuted to Mr. Cabrera.

WILSON BROKE FAITH, CARRANZA DECLARES

Obregon and Others Also Quoted in The Outlook as Attacking the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An article to be printed in The Outlook in which First Chief Carranza, General Obregon, and other high officers of the Mexican Government are quoted as criticising the Wilson Administration, was made public here today. Among the things said that reflect on President Wilson and his Administration are these:

First Chief Carranza—Wilson has not kept faith with Mexico. President Taft, Secretary Knox, Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, or any one of them could have prevented the assassination of Madero.

Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Secretary of War—Wilson makes too many declarations which have no facts behind them.

General Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Military Division of the South—Wilson's policy is not clear; it is not frank; it is not clean.

Candido Aguilar, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations—Wilson's policy has made Mexico feel like a man at whom is pointed a loaded and cocked pistol, and who is kept in this uncomfortable and uncertain position for a long and nerve-racking period. If the trigger is to be pulled, the man would prefer to have it done at once, so that the worst would be over quickly.

After quoting several of the high officers of the Carranza Administration, The Outlook article continues:

"Carranza's remarks to The Outlook's representative confirm the statements of the First Chief's subordinates. When asked for his opinion of the recent Mexican policy of the United States, Don Venustiano said:

"'Let us begin at the beginning. Wilson has made many mistakes in his treatment of Mexico, but he inherited a handicap from Taft.

"'In 1913, after my refusal to recognize Huerta following his foul murder of Madero, I got a message from Henry Lane Wilson, who was then the Ambassador of the United States to Mexico. In this message Lane Wilson urged me to abandon my revolution and recognize Huerta, saying that the United States and all European powers had recognized him, and that it would be idle for me to revolt. This, of course, we now know to be false.

"'Later, Mr. Silliman, the American Vice Consul at Saltillo, approached me, saying that Ambassador Wilson wanted to know what I would name as my conditions for suppressing the revolution. The conditions I named were: first, the exile of Huerta, Blanquet, and others who had taken a leading part in the coup d'état against Madero; second, the deliverance of the capital into the hands of men from the three revolutionary States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora; third, the convening of Congress for the legitimate election of a President.

"He stopped and smiled, remarking, 'Most of these things have been accomplished since I sent that message to Ambassador Wilson. Yet when he and Huerta received it they laughed at it with delicious scorn.'"

When he was asked why he blamed Taft, Knox, or Ambassador Wilson for the death of Madero, Carranza said, according to The Outlook article:

"'To this extent: That any one of them could have prevented the assassination, for they knew the danger of it (especially Lane Wilson) yet raised not a finger for Madero's protection.'

"You are sure that Ambassador Wilson knew of the peril threatening the martyred President?

"'I am sure of it yet he did nothing.'"

Carranza spoke of President Wilson's refusal to "tolerate the tyrant Huerta" as a noble act that was "an inspiration to all Latin-American republics." He criticised President Wilson, according to The Outlook interview, for enforcing an embargo that "prevented our much-needed aid from the United States," and this "set back the revolution at least a year and a half."

When Carranza was asked if he would like a loan from this country he said very emphatically:

"No, no, we want no material intervention from the United States. Only your sympathy; that is all we are asking. But lately we have had to complain of very serious interference in our affairs by your Government. We consider the invasion of our country by the forces of General Pershing very wrong and very unfair. We would not have complained much if the American Army had made a quick dash across the border and then withdrawn. But maintaining the expedition in Mexico like a thorn in our side is very unjust and has hurt our Government.

"We cannot make such acts of your President accord with his words of sympathy for us. It is this inconsistent policy of your Government which is responsible for the disfavor in which Americans find themselves held in Mexico today. It seems to us that your President has not kept faith with Mexico."

In conclusion Carranza again expressed gratitude to President Wilson "for understanding that this is a social revolution and for the sympathy which he expressed in his stand against Huerta." The foreign policies of American Presidents, he added, usually had the virtue of consistency. "What we would like from the next American President, whatever his name may be," Carranza is quoted as saying, "is a Mexican policy which will continue sympathy, firmness and consistency."

Secretary Aguilar is quoted as saying that the Mexican people felt that "Wilson's policy has at times been marked by vacillation and double dealing, or at least that his words and his deeds have not always been reconcilable with each other. . . . Mexico would much prefer open and honest hostility to false friendship."

General Obregon said: "Another complaint we have to make against Wilson is that his Government tolerates the secret shipment of munitions to Villa, Zapata, and other Mexican bandits. But the greatest failing of President Wilson is that his acts so seldom coincide with his words."

General Gonzales is quoted as saying: "It cannot reconcile the Pershing expedition with the bombastic and often repeated declarations of President Wilson of his respect and sympathy for Mexico. I wish that President Wilson would be our friend and give proof of his friendship with deeds, or that he would be our enemy and declare open war on us. But he ought not to exasperate us with his policy of double dealing, overwhelming us, on the one hand, with honeyed words and protestations of sympathy, and, on the other, protecting our enemies and obstructing the consolidation of our Government."

THREE ACCUSED OF PLOT.

Arizona Men Arrested for Alleged Violation of Neutrality.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Three men were arrested here yesterday charged with violating the United States neutrality law. They were Guillermo Barnett, Charles Kisselbach, and Eduardo Ramierez, all of the Nogales Hardware Company.

Orders were issued for the arrest of Louis Loos, manager of the company, on the same charge, but he was out of town. Ramierez and Kisselbach gave bond.

Barnett was reported to have been arrested on the Mexican side of the border, and, according to reports received here, he was threatened with execution if he did not tell of the alleged conspiracy.

WOUND KILLS SHANNON.

Sportsman Dies as Result of Accidental Shooting.

William Purdy Shannon, wealthy real estate dealer and sportsman, died yesterday at the home of his uncle, Charles R. Purdy, in Bayport, L. I., as the result of being accidentally shot in the leg Saturday while duck-shooting from a battery in Great South Bay, near Islip.

Mr. Shannon and F. L. Funke of Flushing were about a mile off shore from Islip when the low-lying craft rolled in the waves and shipped a lot of water. As Mr. Funke explained, when Mr. Shannon reached for a gun to pull it out of the wet the hammer struck the side of the boat and the load of shot hit him just below the right knee. Mr. Funke's cries for aid brought a motor boat, in which Mr. Shannon was taken to Bayport. It was because of the unavoidable delay in treating the wound that caused his death, physicians said.

Thomas Edward Erkskine Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Thomas Edward Erkskine, Consul General for Great Britain in New Orleans, died here today of heart failure at the age of 57 years. Mr. Erkskine came to the United States twenty-five years ago. He had served as Consul General in Chicago, St. Louis, and Portland, Ore.

John Sebastian Little Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29—John Sebastian Little, former Governor of Arkansas and formerly Congressman from this State for fourteen years, died here today after a long illness. He was first elected to Congress in 1903.

WILL BUILD WAR AEROS.

Submarine Boat Co. in Alliance with Wright-Martin Concern.

The Submarine Boat Corporation, which controls the Holland patents for the construction of under-water vessels, announced yesterday a close working agreement with the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, under which it will manufacture aeroplanes. The Wright-Martin Corporation is a consolidation of the Wright Aeroplane Company, the Glenn L. Martin Aeroplane Company, and the Simplex Automobile Company.

A statement issued yesterday by the Wright-Martin management said that the Submarine Boat Corporation would manufacture its own aeroplanes under license from the Wright-Martin Corporation and would buy its motors from the Wright Corporation. The Wright-Martin Corporation has recently expended $3,000,000 in its plants at New Brunswick, N. J., for the manufacture of aeroplane motors of the Hispano-Suiza type, which will be made in this country under license from the French Government.

The Submarine Boat Corporation has a world-wide organization, which it announces will be adapted to the development of an aeroplane business of wide scope, with special reference to military machines. The announcement of the woking agreement, said that there would be full recognition of the Wright aeroplane patents.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING WIFE

Jealous Husband Accused by Sister-in-Law Who Saw Shooting.

Mrs. Rose Rovner, 25 years, of 1,701 Lexington Avenue, was shot and instantly killed at 8:30 o'clock last night under the viaduct of the New York Central Railroad at 127th Street and Park Avenue while she was out walking with her sister, Stella Weiss. Benjamin Rovner, 26 years, of 2,228 Seventh Avenue, the woman's husband, was arrested and locked up at the Third Branch Detective Bureau charged with homicide.

The couple, who had two small children, separated several months ago. Mrs. Rovner went to live with her parents, Marcus and Bertha Weiss, 1,701 Lexington Avenue, and the husband returned to his parents' home. Three months ago she summoned him before the Domestic Relations Court for non-support, and Magistrate Koenig placed Rovner on probation for a year.

The young woman told her parents that her husband was annoying her and was jealous.

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In Cleveland It's The Hollenden

Unquestionably the best located Hotel in the city. At the very center of the banking, shopping, publishing and business section of Cleveland. Most accessible to and from all rail and lake terminals.

800 rooms, mostly new. The largest Ball Room and Banquet Hall in Ohio, just completed. Two orchestras, three excellent dining rooms, with service and cuisine of national repute. Comfortable sleeping rooms; many private dining rooms; individual floor service, and every accommodation for one guest or a whole convention.

European Plan, with bath:
For One Person $2 to $5
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Suites at various Prices.

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Seasonable, Stylish Clothes to Measure $25

Any man who does not know Arnheim values is doing himself an injustice when he buys clothes.

If you will call and see our $25 assortment of suitings and overcoatings, you will at once see what we mean.

The variety of foreign and domestic fabrics shown this season is unusual. Call and see them.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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WANTED
TITLE EXAMINER.
SALARY $1,440 TO $1,980.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 3 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Requirements: One year's experience in searching and examining titles of real property either with title companies, lawyers, or in other conveyancing offices, or equivalent experience. Certifications will also be made from this list for Junior Title Examiner; salary $900 to $1,320. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"
published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

tea-

that's only half a word—the other half is

LIPTON'S

That time we said something! Maybe so. But it was only because we had the product and the name to say it about—and to back it up.

The creation of this slogan for the great international merchant is fully significant only in its relation to his whole problem of merchandise and selling. And as one element in our co-operative work with his organization. Particularly during these past years, when general adverse conditions in the world's tea markets have made the protection offered by the name of Lipton doubly important to the consumer.

The consumer has had to pay more for many brands of tea; and where retail prices were maintained, as often as not she has had to face a slump in quality. And in nearly every case the advertising of such brands either "went dead" or became frankly apologetic.

But Lipton's Tea was not advanced in price; its high quality was maintained; and we kept on advertising Lipton's Tea.

That Sir Thomas Lipton is the world's greatest grower of tea, as well as the head of a world-wide sales organization—that he was sure of Lipton-quality from his own tea estates in Ceylon—this may have had something to do with his decision to maintain retail prices at normal and quality at highest.

But beyond all this was the foresight that convinced him it was good business to keep on advertising Lipton's Tea to the consumer and to the trade; advertising its quality, and, above all, advertising "no advance in prices on Lipton's Tea."

That Lipton's Tea has had two of the greatest years in its history is not a subject for surprise. It was inevitable, because it was sound merchandising. And sound merchandising is as much a feature of the Lipton business as the label on the product.

Sound in their judgment; frankly but constructively critical; co-operative in the best sense of that much abused word—association with such a client is ideal for the advertising agency.

Our work with Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., has been distinguished by appreciation of the value of an advertising agency as an integral part of their organization.

Which is the relationship we aim at with every client we serve.

Hanff-Metzger

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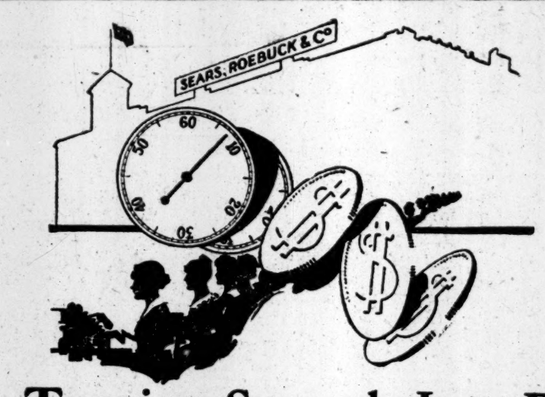

Turning Seconds Into Dollars

Sears, Roebuck and Company have eight hundred Elliott-Fisher Machines.

This is one means they employ to make every second count.

These machines are used for writing orders, one at a time. They were purchased just for one reason.

"That one reason," says Mr. C. D. Palmer, Office Manager, "is that the operators in writing our orders can place on the *flat writing surface* of the Elliott-Fisher Machine a pad of 25 or more sheets, all at one time. The top sheet can be written, pulled out and the next sheet is ready to write."

It is generally admitted that where *two or more* copies of any kind are to be made, Elliott-Fisher is the most practical machine. It is made with a flat writing surface which permits the forms being collated and laid on the *flat* writing surface ***much quicker*** than they can be inserted in any other type of machine.

The office-appliance world was astonished to learn that Sears, Roebuck and Company had purchased Elliott-Fisher Billing Machines for writing ***single*** copies of their orders. The purchase was made after one of the longest and severest competitive production tests ever held in the office-appliance field.

Get the complete data about this interesting installation. Telephone "Cortland 7382," or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., Room 404-5-6 Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

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A way to relieve yourself of Indigestion

Sip Man-a-cea Water with each meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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Are you having trouble

with your skin?

If you have some irritating, burning sleep-destroying trouble, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples, free, write to Dept. 3-R Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember that—*

Resinol makes sick skins well